EXPIRATION OF LEASE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Bombay Gazette

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

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No. 55,836—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 4-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912 28th Dec.	PERSIA	8000	—	—
1913 4th Jan	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	—	—
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	—	—
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	—	—
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	—	—
1st March	MOREA	11000	—	—
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	—	—
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	—	—
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	—	—
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th April	ARABIA	8000	—	—
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	—	—
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	—	—
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	—	—
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	—	—

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. F[illegible],
Superintendent.

Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct; FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5239	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913
Sardegna ...	5255	A. Mazzo ...	15th Feb. 1913
Sicilia...	5233	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from,	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 250	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	4050	G. Balsito	8th Jan. 1913.
Capri...	4195	A. de Amezaga..	8th Feb. 1913.
Ischia	4050	G. Balsito	16th Mar. 1913,

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 76.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
'Armand Behic'	6835	...Mouret......	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	...Rat	12th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	...Tivolle	12th Mar. 1913.
Australien	6385	...Costa	9th April 1913.
Oceanien	4143	...Mages	7th May 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

		I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles	(single) ...Rs.	594	495	225
Do.	(return) ... ,,	891	743	405
To London	(single) ... ,,	660	528	270
Do.	(return) ... ,,	990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Agent.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Linga	2185	Friday 27th Dec.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 30th Dec.	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 2nd Jan.	9 a.m.	† C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Jan., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana" 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 2nd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Saturday, 28th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Mazagon" 4997 tons on or about 28th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

27th December, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on	
*Circassia..	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th Jan.	1913.
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso.........	18th Jan.	,,
*Castalia ..	6338	G. Mitchell.........	7th Feb.	,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia ...	6368	J. Coverley.........	23rd Feb.	1913.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	9th March	,,
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd	,,
*Circassia..	6716	C F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April	,,
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso.........	22nd	,,
*Castalia ...	6338	G. Mitchell	5th May	,,
*Elysia ...	6368	J. Coverley.........	18th	,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ... ... Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said ... ... ,,	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ... ... ,,	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ,,	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ... ... ,,	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ... ... ,,	605	957
Bombay to New York ... ... ,,	826	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez ... ... ,,	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Markgraf	3580	Bremer	3rd Jan. 1913
a Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th Jan. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schut	3rd Feb. 1913
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	16th Feb. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th December, 1912.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE.........................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 385,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101. Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS ABOUT THE NOISELESS NAPIER.

"THE TIMES":—Nov. 9th, 1912.
"Every refinement that ingenuity can suggest."
"THE SPHERE":—Nov. 16th, 1912.
"The most superb carriages at Olympia."
"The acme of comfort for long-distance touring."
"THE SKETCH":—Nov. 13th, 1912.
"Trouble with a 15 H. P. Napier is never known."
"One of the soundest automobile engineering jobs ever put on the market."
THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE":—Nov. 18th, 1912.
"Every point that the most fastidious could demand has been studied."
"The car is low and sleek in appearance, and appeals to one's sense of swiftness and elegance."
"THE AUTO":—Nov. 16th, 1912.
"The finest cars in the Show are undoubtedly the Napier."
"THE MOTOR NEWS":—Nov. 9th, 1912.
"The finest manufactured in Great Britain."
"Every point that the fastidious owner could require has been catered for."
THE "WESTMINSTER GAZETTE":—Nov. 9th, 1912.
"The Napier is a better-known quantity than any other car on the market."
"Hill-climbing powers on some of the hilliest roads in the country have been so "accurately ascertained as to leave little doubt of their high efficiency and "economy."
"BYSTANDER":—Nov. 6th, 1912.
"The first six-cylinder car in the world."
"SOUTH WALES D. NEWS":—Nov. 9th, 1912.
"A more beautiful and perfectly appointed motor-car has never been turned out"
"The Noiseless Napier continues to represent the latest word in every department of motoring development."
"THE CAPITALIST":—Nov 9th, 1912.
The 38.4 H. P. six-cylinder Napier Royal Saloon Carriage is the finest of all."
"The very latest word in automobile construction."
"SCOTSMAN":—Nov. 9th, 1912.
"A more beautiful mechanical-propelled road carriage has, perhaps, never been produced."
"THE GLOBE":—Nov. 8th, 1912.
"Each one of the models has given entire satisfaction in the hands of private motorists."
"Once a Napier owner, always a Napier owner."
"TATLER":—Nov. 13th, 1912.
"The acme of perfection of design and finish."
"COUNTRY LIFE":—Nov. 16th, 1912.
"One of the finest saloon limousines in the Show."

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NOISELESS NAPIERS,
MARCKS & C, LTD., BOMBAY and POONA.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

Finest Cumberland Hams	8 to 12 lbs.	Rs. 1-4 per lb.
,, ,, ,,	18 to 25 lbs.	,, 1-2 per lb.
Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table		,, 2-0 per lb.
Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut ...	...	,, 1-2 per lb.

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins.

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

PREVENT ILLNESS

BY TAKING

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are cures that have stood the test of years, and are to-day the most widely used of all fever remedies.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.
WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

The Dunlop Grooved Pattern Motor Tyre is constructed scientifically by experts. Immense strength in the casing; symmetrical shape for speed and resilience; thick tread of the finest rubber ensuring durability.

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace Street; CALCUTTA, 3 Mangoe Lane; MADRAS, 188c Mount Road.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S ENERGICAL SYRUP,

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Daimler MOTOR CARS.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE B. B. & C. I. Railway give Notice that the P. & O. Boat Express booked to leave Colaba, at 12 Noon, WILL NOT RUN on FRIDAY NEXT, 27th Instant.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of four hundred tons of BURMAH TEAK SQUARES, and will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 12 noon, on the 18th January, 1913. Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the STOREKEEPER, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, on payment of One Rupee.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on at Forbes Building Home Street, Bombay, by Messrs. NASSERWANJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA, RUSTOMJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA, and GEORGE ASHBY, under the style of NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent from the 31st day of December, 1912, so far as regards the said GEORGE ASHBY, who retires from the said Firm on the date aforesaid. The said Nasserwanjee Nowrosjee Wadia and Rustomjee Nowrosjee Wadia WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY on the business under the present name and style of NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS.

Dated this 26th day of December, 1912.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ¼ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

A VERITABLE TRIUMPH.
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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 24.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 1-16	unchgd	
3 do. Rentes ...	89 1-4	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-4	unchgd	
do. do. Gov. securities...	83 3-4	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 15-16	2-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	29 1-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	Closed.		
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·16 1-2		0-2
do. at Berlin...	20·41 1-2		0-1
do. do. New York...	4·85 1-4		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 13-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	4 3-8	unchgd	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 3-4	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	4 1-8	unchgd	

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—China buying.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 130,00,000.

Rs.	28,30,000 were allotted	to Calcutta.
„	32,80,000 „	to Bombay.
„	3,90,000 „	to Madras.
„	65,00,000	

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 14 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs.	16,40,000 were allotted	to Calcutta
„	45,80,000 „	to Bombay
„	2,80,000 „	to Madras
„	65,00,000	

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·13.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,43,30,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Calcutta ....Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady, fair demand.
Futures	Steady.
Manchester	Steady with little doing.
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,500 „
Imports	... 84,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 7·13+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·00 unchgd

Liverpool market closed until Friday.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.
6·88 +09	6 85 +09	6·85 +09	6·84 +09	6·82 +08
May.-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·81 +08	6·79 +08	6·76 +08	6·66 +08	

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12·83 May. 12·78.

New York official Noon call Jan. 12·89 May. 12·75

New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 12·90 May. 12·99.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	63,000
„ Receipts at „ last year	...	40,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	...	20,000
„ Exports to Continent	...	9,000
„ Spot Cotton	...	13·20+10

Futures—Month of Jan. 12·75 unchgd

Futures—Month of May. 12·74+05

Advanced on foreign buying and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 7-8 unchgd
Futures month of Jan.	... 12·90+07
Futures month of May.	... 12·99+06
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

New York and New Orleans markets closed on Wednesday and Thursday.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months— ...	... .
Do. Name of Ports— ...	... .
Wheat White Karachi ...	... 38 3-4 +1-4
Do. Months ...	... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	...38 3-8+1-4
Do Months—Dec.-Jan—London—Sellers.	

Tone—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	50 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	... Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	... .
Brown Cawnpore	...47 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal	

Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 49 unchgd
Do. Months—	... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.	

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 42 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—	... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-14-6 unchgd Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Value—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ... ... 4 7 Dec.-Jan.—Value.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 83
Yellow Metal	... s. 7 3-8d.
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 75 15-16

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

SUGAR—No change.

Java Sugar—General Tone—Nothing doing. Prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [26TH DEC., 1912

All market closed for the Christmas Holidays.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 63,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	... 20,000 do.
Exports to Continent ...	... 9,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	13·20+10
Future Cotton at New York—Jan..	12·75 unchgd
Future Cotton at New York—May...	12·74+5
Tone Market at closing Spot—Steady—Futures—	Steady.

General Tone Market opened:—

Steady and early advanced on foreign buying later declined on bear pressure liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	12·7-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jan.	12·90+7
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	12·99+6

Opening Tone of Market—Closed—Steady.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...Steady and closed Steady

Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Steady.

Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	... 10,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ...	... 1,500 do
Total Sales of Surat ...	... .
Total Day's Imports ...	... 84,000 do
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... 5 9-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F.	... 5 11-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	... 10
Good Bhownuggur ...	... 6 2-16d.
Good Bengal	... 5 10-16d.
F. G. Bengal	... 5 12-16d.
Fine Bengal	... 5 14-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn	... 6 1-16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	... 6 1-2d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...	... .
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)	... .
Mid American at Liverpool...	... 7·13+5

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool—

Dec.-Jan.	6·88+9
Jan.-Feb.	6·86+9
Feb.-Mar.	6·85+9
Mar.-Apl.	6·84+9
Apl.-May	6·82+8
May-June	6·81+8
June-July	6·79+8
July-Aug.	6·76+8
Aug.-Sept.	6 66+8

MANCHESTER, Dec. 24.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—

No particular activity. Fair enquiry for Fancies and Prints.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn.—46 Sellers.

Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk— 48 9 „

Do. La Plata...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—42 7 1-2 „

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady.

Do. Tendency of the Market... ......

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Dec.—£25-12-6 „

do ...Feb.-Mar.—£25-0-0 „

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet

Poppyseed.Canal...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 68 „

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 50 6 „

Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Dec.Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal.

Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Dec. Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady

Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Dec.Jan.—Hull—£6-14-6— „

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.

Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Dec.-Jan.—London 60 „

Wheat. Choice white Karachi ... Dec.Jan.—London— 38 3 „

Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Dec.-Jan.—London 38 „

Do. Club No.2 ...Dec.-Jan.—London - 38 3

Do. Choice white Delhi Dec.-Jan.—Lon—Noml.

Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Steady

Do. South Australian ... ...No sellers

Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs ... do

Do. Red Graded American per central Dec.— ... 7 4 3-8

LONDON, Dec. 24.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Dec.—9 6 3-4 —Sellers

German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 7 —Sellers

„ Closing Tone of Market Steady.

German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—12 5 1-4—Sellers

German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Jan.-Feb.—12 8 1-4 —Sellers

German Closing Tone Market ... ... Steady.

Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India . Dec.-Jan.—12 11 1-4 —Sellers

Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Jan.-Feb.—12 11 1-4 —Sellers

Do. closing Tone of Market.— Quiet

Mauritius Crystals...Dec— 12 7 1-2 —Sellers

E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—14 —Sellers

E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags Jan.-Feb.—14 1 1-2 Sellers

Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Steady

LONDON, DEC. 24.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Dec.—12 1 Value

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta 1913 ... June-Dec.—10 9

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Dec.—12 2 1-2

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi 1913 June-Dec.—10 10 1-2

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Dec.—13 5 1-2

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta 1913 .. 1913 June-Dec.—12

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Dec.—13 7

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi 1913—June-Dec.—12 1 1-2

Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet

Special Feature ... ... Unchanged

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TOURS MAY BE ARRANGED and TICKETS ISSUED to THE PRINCIPAL CITIES of INTEREST TO ANY RAILWAY STATION in INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single Journey Tickets available for two months, Return Tickets for eight months.

Break of Journey at Intermediate Stations allowed.

For further particulars and Tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.
RESTAURANT CAR.
EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay ....Arr.	12-35
0-23...Arr.	Manmad.................. „	7-12
10-31... „	Bhopal .... „	21- 5
12-58... „	Bina .... „	18-35
15-26... „	Jhansi.................. „	15-32
17-23... „	Gwalior .... „	13-42
19-34... „	Agra Cantonment......... „	11-20
20-36... „	Muttra .... „	10-19
23- 0... „	Delhi ....Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi .... Arr.	7-28
2-52...Arr.	Amballa Cantonment..... „	2-51
5-29... „	Ludhiana .... „	1-13
5-58... „	Phillaur .... „	0-50
6-37... „	Jullundur .... „	0- 6
8-19... „	Amritsar.................. „	22-24
9-25... „	Lahore.................. „	18-13
14-23... „	Lala Musa .... „	15-35
18-36... „	Rawalpindi.................. „	11-29
23-18... „	Peshawar Cantonment...Dep.	6-54

BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.		UP H. M.
19-15......Dep.	Bombay ....Arr.	12-35
23- 0......Arr.	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
23-25......Dep.		Arr. 7-28
2-52......Arr.	Amballa	Dep. 3-55
3-35......Dep.		Arr. 2-51
5-28......Arr.	Kalka	Dep. 1- 0
6-15......Dep.		Arr. 0-15
12-48......Arr.	Simla ....Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

DOWN H. M.		UP H. M.
19-15......Dep.	Bombay ....Arr.	12-35
16-15...... „	Jhansi.................. „	15- 5
18- 7......Arr.	Orai.................. „	13- 8
20-14...... „	Cawnpore .... „	10-55
21-45...... „	Lucknow..............Dep.	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	75	17	6
„ Best English Selected ...	81	0	0
„ Braziers...	88	0	0
„ Tone of Market ...	Firm		
Hard Spelter	24	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	231	0	0
Yellow Metal		7	3-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O, B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	12	10	0
Silver, Spot	28 15-16		
„ 2 months hence ...	29 1-8		
Special Feature—	... China buying		

LONDON, Dec. 24.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 28 15-16
Silver 2 months ...	... 29 1-8
„ Closing Tone of Market—Steady.	
„ Tendency, etc. of the Market—China buying	
Rentes 3 per cent ...	...£ 89 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	...£ 75 1-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	...£ 91
Sterling loan ...	...£ 91
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	...£ 78
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	.. £ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz ...	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	—Steady
Closing „ „	—Steady
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.	1 3 15-16
London at Paris Fcs	25·17
Berlin cheques on London Mks —	20·41
New York (Demand Bills) dols ...	4 85 5-8
Interest day to day loans ...	4
„ 7 days Market loans ...	4 1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.	4 3-4
„ „ „ 6 „ „	4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 3-8
„ „ 6 „ ...	5 3-8

London, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for...Rs.130,00,000

Rupees	28,30,000 were allotted		to Calcutta.
„	32,80,000	do	to Bombay.
„	3,90,000	do	to Madras,
Rs.	65,00,000.		

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d (Min. Rate) received 38 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d, (Min. Rate) received 38 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rupees	16,40,000 were allotted		to Calcutta.
„	45,80,000	do	to Bombay.
„	2,80,000	do	to Madras,
Rs.	65,00,000.		

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 38 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1·8d. (Min. Rate) received 38 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·13.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale... ...Rs. 1,43,30 000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 1,20,00,000

LONDON, Dec. 24.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Dec.-Jan.—4 7 1-2—Sellers

General Tone of Market ... ... Firm

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 21 was 667, giving a death-rate of 35·41 per annum per thousand as against 726 the corresponding period of last year, and 620 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 75 died from fevers; 7, plague; 20, cholera; 0, leprosy: 35, phthisis; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 184, affections of the respiratory organs; 50, diarrhœa; 32, dysentery; 21, still-born; 76, old age and debility; 19 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 4; Bhatti, 5; Hindu of other caste, 323; Hindu low caste, 72; Musalman, 155; Parsee, 19; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 38; Eurasian, 0; European, 4; Negro-Africa, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 458 as against 479 for the corresponding period of last year, and 474 the average over the past five years.

The new East Indian Railway bridge across the Jumna at Delhi, which has just been completed, runs parallel with the old bridge. It was commenced only in March last.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

NOVA-GOA.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA COELHO—Dec. 25, Mrs. Leonilde de Souza Coelho, the beloved wife of Mr. Sertorio Coelho, junior, sister of Mr. Manuel Francisco de Souza, Mrs. Adelaide Ribeiro, Mrs. Elvina Cordeiro, and sister-in-law of Dr. P. A. Cordeiro. Deeply mourned.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RICKETTS—December 10, at Ghazipore, U.P., the wife of Henry Ricketts, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—December 15, by drowning as a result of a boating accident in the Subansiri River, Duncan Mackenzie of the Jokai (Assam) Tea Co., Ld., aged 46.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidania, 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Willison's Tented shows at "Maidania," 9 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim:—"Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked up in strangers' galleries."—Douglas Jerrold.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" will sail for Aden on Saturday next at 2-39 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)	......	12-0

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and Officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following programme of music at "Maidania" this evening, under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Bandmaster:—

1st Programme.

Humorous March	...Oh, You Women..	Paul Linck
Overture	......Mirella	Ch Gaunod
Waltz	.........The Merry Widow	F Lehar
Selection	......The Quaker Girl	L Monckton
Intermezzo	...Fifinette	C Fletcher
Suite	..........Chanson Triste...........	P Tschaikawskey
Song	...........L Adieu.........................	Schubert
Two Step	...Vive l' Armee	H Myddleton

2nd Programme.

March	.........Angelina	V Scotto
Overture	......Semiramide	Rossini
Waltz	.........Language of Flower ...	Roberts
Selection	......The Cingalee................	L Monckton
Humoresque.	......	...Anton Dvorak
Serenade	......Amina	P Linck
Selection	......The Spring Chicken ...	Caryll and Monckton
Suite	.........Four Indian Love Lyrics.	Finding

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

JUVENILE CHARITY.—The students of the Grant-road Proprietary and Fort High School, who annually collect subscriptions to assist different charitable institutions, have, out of the fund collected this year, bought 179 interesting and instructive English books, and presented them to the Nowroji Maneckji Wadia Nargol Parsi School Library through their principal, Mr. Muncbersha Hormusji Taleyarkhan. The boys have up to now contributed more than Rs. 800 to the funds of the different charitable institutions.

MOTOR CYCLE ON FIRE.—On Thursday night at 8-45, while a young motor cyclist of Baily House, Girgaum, was about to mount on his machine in front of Messrs. Mongini's in Churchgate-street, the petrol tank ignited. The rider jumped off and tried to smother the flames, but without success, and it assumed serious proportions. Persons close by came to the rescue, and the fire was got under with great difficulty. Its origin could not be made out, though someone suggested that it was owing to a short circuit.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Madagascar ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s. s. "Pentakotah" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Saturday, the 28th December, 1912. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, the 31st December 1912. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

ACCIDENT TO A HINDU.—Mahadu Bapu Manker, a Hindu, about 50 years of age, and employed in the foundry of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Gunpowder-road, Mazagon, was oiling the fire-bars in the foundry on the 17th instant, when his clothes caught fire, and he was badly burnt. He was treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital the next day, and he went home, where he used household remedies. He succumbed to the injuries yesterday.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BULLOCK.—The Deputy Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of a Khoja boy named Ramjan Ahbhai, aged 7, residing with his aunt at Umerkhadi. It transpired that the deceased was crossing the old Prabhadevi-road on Wednesday evening, when a bullock yoked to a Municipal cart, which was passing along the road, knocked him down. One of the wheels of the cart passed over his head, and he was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

FAR EAST CABLES.

A Government Telegraph notice states:—Madras-Penang cables restored; telegrams should be routed as usual via Madras.

The Legislative Council of Mauritius has voted £200 towards the fund for the London School of Tropical Medicine which Mr. Austin Chamberlain is raising. The fund has now reached £50,000.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

CAPTIOUS CAVILLINGS. MR. GOKHALE is charged by a few extremists with having surrendered the rights of India to the South Africans. It is alleged against him that he succumbed weakly to the blandishments of Boers and Britains in the colony, and that he agreed to a compromise and concessions in flagrant disregard of the inviolate birthright of Indians as citizens of the same empire to which the colony owes equal allegiance. They are captious critics who find fault with him, the same who indulge in wild, wholesale condemnation of the British rule. They are constitutionally incapable of taking a broad and comprehensive survey of political situations, of recognizing merits when they are condemning faults, of understanding the value and necessity of compromise in human affairs where it is impossible to maintain the principle of theoretic justice and abstract right. They are in the habit of taking a narrow, partial, and often a perverted view of things, under the sway of passion and prejudice. Mr. Gokhale, who seems to be smarting under the accusations, has warmly repudiated them as cruel and unjust. These critics are but a small and insignificant minority. The bulk of Indian opinion has pronounced itself warmly and enthusiastically in his favour. His reception by all classes of the community in Bombay was most cordial, and their verdict, highly appreciating what he has been able to achieve on behalf of his countrymen in South Africa, has been readily endorsed by the country. If he could not get all that we might desire, he secured for them all that he possibly could. He has succeeded in obtaining concessions for them, which, if they do not go very far, are still substantial enough, and are of particular value as paving the way to a better understanding, which is likely to lead to further relief in future. His immediate concern was to ameliorate the condition of the Indians who have made South Africa their home, and who have a stake in the colony, and his endeavours will go some way towards alleviating their sufferings and mitigating the harshness and injustice of the treatment to which they have been subjected. Mr. Gokhale saw that it was imperatively necessary to take cognisance of the colonial point of view, if a satisfactory settlement was at all to be arrived at. He had to allow for the apprehensions, deep and intense, of the colonists, that a relaxation of the repressive policy against Indians might lead to an influx of Indians into South Africa, swamping them and carrying all before them. These fears, however groundless, had to be allayed, and guarantees had consequently to be given, agreeing to a strict limitation to the number of Indians entering the colony.

MR. GOKHALE'S MISSION—ITS FIRST FRUITS. THE irreconcilables, bitterly resenting this arrangement, denounce it as a betrayal of India, and a humiliating surrender of her rights and interests. Mr. Gokhale, according to them, ought to have made brave speeches, hurling defiance at the enemy. He ought to have led his compatriots to battle, and, although victory was impossible and out of the question, they might have fought and died with honour. It would have soothed the national pride of these critics if their countrymen in the colony had earned the glory of heroes and martyrs by compassing their own ruin and destruction. It would, indeed, have been easy for them to regard with approbation and applause from a safe distance such an act of vicarious sacrifice in which they themselves had nothing to lose. Mr. Gokhale, of course, would not commit himself to an adventure so silly and suicidal. He would, then, have betrayed his compatriots, for whose welfare he had undertaken his mission. He would have played into the hands of their enemies. He would have exasperated gratuitously the feelings of the colonists, and rendered the cause of his countrymen still more hopeless and desperate. In the sensible and statesmanlike course which he took, he had the hearty concurrence and support of Mr. Ghandhy. Mr. Ghandhy has won the admiration of Mr. Gokhale for the immense sacrifices he has made, and the severe hardships he has borne in championing the cause of his countrymen. It was the influence of his splendid example that infused into his fellow-sufferers an exalted sense of personal sacrifice as a protest against inhuman laws and outrageous conduct. Their action made a profound impression in England and India, and it is impossible to suppose that it had absolutely no effect on the conscience of the Union Government. The relaxation of some of the stringent rules and galling disabilities of Indians, which has been promised, may be regarded as the first fruits of Mr. Gokhle's mission. We may discern in it a tacit recognition, on the part of the colonial ministers, of a righteous principle which, if it can ever be carried to its full consummation, will make ultimately for something like equality. The advancement of Indians in the colony will depend, to my mind, on two conditions—first, on their own character and enlightenment; and secondly, on the amount of support they may receive from their brethren in India. This support, on its material side, has hitherto been most inadequate.

MOHORRUM IN BOMBAY. FOR the last two or three years, we have been noticing few visible signs of the Mohorrum in Bombay. We miss the "tigers," striped black and yellow, the *Sain Kanvalas*, besmeared all over with soot and oil, the incessant drum-beating, the parties of clowns and jesters parading the streets, with their accustomed cries, and the great procession of *taboots* on the final day of their immersion, which gave infinite delight to thousands. Nowadays, the Mohorrum in Bombay is celebrated almost as quietly and solemnly by Sunis as by Shiahs. This result, I believe, is owing principally to the tact of Mr. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, whose policy in this particular shows a happy combination of firmness and conciliation. He commands in an uncommon measure the confidence of Mahomedans won by sympathy and insight, and he has thus been able to bring about, without any friction or violence, a singular change in the character of the celebrations, which one might have regarded as impossible. The annual conflicts and apprehensions of disturbances between the rival sects, chiefly in Doctor-street, where both have their mosques in dangerous juxtaposition, led to restrictions in regard to the parading of taboots. The order was received with sullen resentment, and, rather than obey it, the Moslems concerned sulked in their tents and refused to take them out in procession. The next year came round, and it found them firm in their resolve, and the natural effect of this self-denying ordinance will be that they will be gradually reconciled to the new order of things, and that in a few years they will themselves be averse to a renewal of the old practice. I had lately a talk on the subject with a Suni Mahomedan. He is a shopkeeper, not an educated man, but possessed of much common-sense. He was very glad that the elements of levity and indecorum have been eliminated from the festival, and that the Sunis have been learning to observe it with the solemnity appertaining to it. It was better that they should attend the *Mejlis* and listen to the discourses of their mullas than that they should go about masquerading and caricaturing what ought to be a solemn celebration. He said that he rather preferred the mourning of the Shiahs, although, he must confess, they were much over-doing it. I think that with the disappearance of the great cause of bitterness and strife furnished by the festival, the two sects will be better able to cultivate harmonious relations. The Shiahs and Sunis of Lucknow were recently congratulated by the Lieutenant-Governor on the concord which has sprung up between them. We, the people of India, are torn by so many divisions and differences, that anything that makes for the union of hearts between different sects and races is to be welcomed. There are omens pointing to an improved understanding between Hindus and Mahomedans. In North India, as may be gathered from a speech recently made by Sir James Meston, the gulf between the two races, with their mutual jealousies and rivalries is as wide as ever. But elsewhere in India, they are gradually drawing nearer. Verily, the King's message of peace is likely to bear fruit.

BANDRA, OLD AND NEW. THERE are very old men still living, who will tell us of days when Bandra was a waste and a solitude a hundred miles away from Bombay; when fisher-folk constituted the majority of the population; when there was hardly a single well-made road in the village, as it then was; when there was no lighting, no water-supply, and no municipality. The few enterprising souls, who lived in the free air of Bandra in that primitive age, had to come all the way to Mahim for the train that took them to Bombay. Mount Mary was even then a shrine held in deep veneration, not by Christians only, but by natives generally. They came over from Bombay with their votive offerings to *Moth Mavli*, the Great Mother. It was not then an easy journey, nor devoid of peril. The roads were bad, and the wastes about Worli and Mahim were infested with robbers. The pilgrims, therefore, set forth in big parties, and held themselves lucky, if they completed their journey without any exciting adventure. What a wonderful change between then and now! And all within the space of one long life! Bandra has grown from an obscure fishing hamlet into a big and crowded, perhaps overcrowded, suburb of Bombay. Its development has continued apace since the outbreak of plague about fifteen years ago, and it is still growing. Large areas have been reclaimed from nature—by no means and an unmixed blessing—many new roads have been built, and Parli and Danda, which were almost unexplored regions, not many years ago, are now alive with rows of houses and busy traffic. Bandra now has a Town Hall and a Municipal Office of its own, both constructed by the Municipality out of its own carefully husbanded resources, and opened, a short while ago, with some ceremony, by the Commissioner of the Northern Division. The Municipality is fortunate in its chairman, Mr. Turner, who, in turn, is indebted to his colleagues for their zealous co-operation. The Commissioner observed, "it was a source of satisfaction to him that the Bandra Municipality was working as one corporate body for the common civic good." Intrigues, factions and personal jealousies are the bane of some of the small self-governing bodies in the districts. It is because the Bandra Municipality is free from these failings that it has been able to pay its own way even with respect to extraordinary works. The Municipality will be naturally anxious to increase its income, but I think the time has arrived when it should keep a strict watch against overcrowding and all its attendant evils.

DION.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. E. W. Steward, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Larkana from the date of departure of Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I. C. S., pending the arrival of Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I. C. S.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Surat during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Messrs R. A. Shirali and E. D. Sampson to be Probationary Extra Assistant Conservators under the orders of the Conservators of Forests, C. C., and N. C. respectively.

Mr. H. Denning I. C. S., to be President of the Municipality of Malegaon in the Nasik District vice Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., transferred.

The Rev. H. L. Arnould, on return from furlough to be Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona.

The Rev. C. B. G. Collier, Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, to be Chaplain on duty at the Presidency as a temporary measure.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Francis Woodman Wilson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, on relief, to be Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Merewether proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I. C. S. to act as Political Agent, Janjira, vice the Hon. Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., proceeding on deputation.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I. C. S., to act as Political Agent, Surat, during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I. C. S., on return from leave to act as Judge, and Sessions Judge Kanara during the absence on leave of Mr. C. V. Vernon, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. W. C. Milne to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, vice Mr. Dinkar Narayan Damle reverting.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Only a small field of about 30 riders met on the flats below the Jackal Club yesterday morning, the ladies present being Mrs Marshall, Mrs Lancelot Graham and Mrs Meade. While it was still dusk the master moved off to draw the coverts alongside the graveyard at Parla, in which, after, some minutes' patient work hounds owned to a jack. They ran him away smartly before he had time to lie up, and set off in full cry towards Sahar Hill. Sweeping to the right, slightly before reaching the hill, the hunt carried on across the cross roads, melon ground and leaving Sahar village on the right ran on to the backwater. From here a point was made to the walled mango tope beyond the Stone Bridge, where more than one horseman was seen to be in difficulties.

Across the Kurla-Vehar-road the new pipe held us up momentarily, but fortunately a crossing was found not far away and we pushed on as hard as ever to make up for the delay. The jack then headed for Hog's Back Hill, on whose rocky slopes he nearly gave hounds the slip but sticking to their work keenly they at length routed him out and drove him to the low ground again. It was not for long however for jack now lagging somewhat took to the steep hill overlooking the Horse Shoe valley with hounds only a short distance behind him. It was a very pleasant sight to watch the pack working together on the hillside and when near the ridge ran into their jack, rolling him over and over down the slope again.

After a short rest for horse and hound we set off towards Powai lake hoping to find in the surrounding rough jungle. For a minute or two our hopes were raised as hounds ran a line which however appeared to stop abruptly after a few hundred yards.

The hour was than late and the sun becoming somewhat warm, the master decided to make for home.

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And Cuticura Ointment. The use of these pure, sweet and gentle emollients affords immediate relief and permits rest and sleep even in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly eczemas, rashes, irritations and chafings. May be used from the hour of birth.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

Another Miracle.

The miracles performed by Little's Oriental Balm are almost countless. Men and women who have become crippled by the horrible agonies of Rheumatism are throwing away crutches, canes and bandages and walking free with the elastic step of youth.

Rheumatism in the back or shoulders, in the arms or legs can be instantly relieved and cured by the application of Little's Oriental Balm well rubbed in. Don't allow your joints to become stiff—don't let your muscles ache—don't permit your life to be made miserable when this proven remedy will drive all the pain away!

If you have tried other so-called remedies without relief, remember that Little's Oriental Balm has a wonderful record for curing cases where all else has failed. It will cure your Rheumatism.

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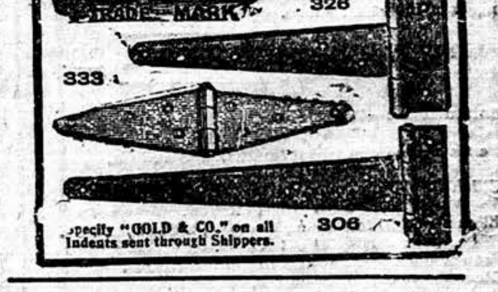

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain G Manley arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 688 deck passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Homayun 2154 tons, Captain F L Malony, sailed on Thursday for Jedah with a general cargo.

The Arab Steamers Co's steamer Koweit 2336 tons Captain W M Brewis sailed on Thursday for Jedah with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers.

The steamer Zillah, 2412 tons, Capt Nancoven, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer Pundua 2726 tons Captain J. K. Rose arrived in Bombay, harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta 15th December with a general cargo, and coal.

The steamer Beme 1899 tons Captain J Younger arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon December 9 with a cargo of bulk oil and general.

The Austrian Lloyd S N Company's steamer Marquis Bacqubemm 2752 tons, Captain M Frasewich arrived in harbour on Christmas Day from Fuim 4th December with a cargo of sugar and general.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2325 tons, Captain P Bremer arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Dar-es-salam 11th December, with a general cargo and 19 cabin and 277 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 26.

Abydos	1937	Thomson		Bo & Af S N Co
Arcadia	3513	Barcham		P & O Co
Baron Cawdor	2764	Fullerton		K Nixon & Co
Beme	1899	Younger		S Wallace & Co
Catalone	2416	Glover		W & A Graham & Co
Dalhanna	2999	Folhan	Kose etc	T M & Co
Dunrobin	2319	Carr		
Faris	737	Brewis		Arab Strs Ld
Fazilka	2697	Handcock		M M & Co
Gymerio	2598	Rewell		C Muncherji & Sons
Ismailia	3381	Downing		M M & Co
Kasara	505	King	K'chi	M M & Co
Khosrou	241	Hannah	Calcutta...NF	B &P S N Co
Marmariss		Oomar Muhlis		Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer	250	Nacoda		Persian Govt.
Mazagon	328	Milme		M M & Co
Markgraf	2325	Bremen		A Strandes & Co
Marq Bacqu ham	2752	Franovich		A L S N Co
Naseri	911	Murch	Persian Gulf	Bo & P S N Co
Ostmark	206	Peter		T M & Co
Pundua	2726	Rose		M M & Co
Palitana	1956	Bamber	Busreh 2-1-13	M M & Co
Shirala	3420	Peck		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Ferngarth	2399	Smith			S Semidt & Co
B Rinaldo	2792	Chiltow	Hull	4-1-13	J Finlay & Co
C&B Steenbergen	2455	Yonge	Antwerp	1-1-13	T Morrison & Co
D&E Hymettus	2985	Marfallane			F F Campbell & Co
F City of Lahore	4471	McFee	Karachi	29-12	K Nixon & Co
G Netravati	699	Fakeera		27-12	Bo S N Co
H Kramberg	2209	Hoessel	Antwerp &c		W & A Graham & Co
K Sanuki Maru	3780	Richards	Kobe &c	28-12	N Y Kaisha
M Gleneden	3018	Graham			T M & Co
N Moltkefels	3034	Schaneider	Hamburg	3-1-13	W & A Graham & Co
O Jungshoved	2466	Horn	Antwerp	28-12	T M & Co
P Riverplate	2351	Smith	Port Said	24-12	T M & Co
Q Ellen	2474	Jacobsen	Baltimore	N F	S Smith & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Sutton Hall	2870	Jenkins	L'Pool	31-12	K N & Co
2 Circassia	4327	Osborne	Liverpool	6-1-13	W & A Graham & Co
4 Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	Dunkirk	28-12	W & A G & Co
5 Valdura	3495	Corrance	Baltimore	21-12	Smidt & Co
6 Muristan	7737	Pritchard	Aberdeen	27-12	M M & Co
8 Habsburg	2395	Selenich	Trieste	1-1-13	A L S N Co
9 Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	31-12	P & O Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	29-1-13	P & O Co
12&13 Persia	4154	Bradshaw	London	23-12	P & O Co
H W P D					
Indravati	513	Ismaiel	Bhownagar	28-12	Bo S N Co
Linga	957	Manley	K'chi	27-12	M M & Co
M W D D					
Baroda	1899	Renney	Busreh	9-1-13	M M & Co
P & O Dock.					
Edith	1815	Beeching	(Repairing)		J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
	Purdna	Rose	Calcutta, Dec 15
	Bemen	Younger	Rangoon, Dec 9
25	Marquis	Franovich	Fume, Dec 4
	Markgraf	Bremen	D'salam, Dec 11
	Fazelka	Handcock	M,bourne,Nov 17
	Dunrobin	Carr	Calcutta, Dec 18
	Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull. Nov 25
	Linga	Manley	Karachi, Dec 23
26	Ismailia	Downing	Rangoon, Dec 12
	Zillah	Nancoven	Dunkirk

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Lalpoora	Kilner	Busreh, &c
26	Dumra	Morrison	Busreh, &c
	Warturm	Schmidt	H'burg, &c
	Homayun	Malong	Jedah
	Koweit	Brewis	Jedah

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Beme, for Rangoon.

" M Bacquehem, for Trieste, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Franz Ferdinand," from Trieste, left Aden on the 24th instant and is due here via Karachi about the 2nd January 1913.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Paris", sailed from Port Said outward bound on the 24th instant and is due to arrive here on the 3rd of January 1913 at about noon. The same Co's steamer "City of Birmingham," left Liverpool outward bound on the night of the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sutton Hall s—196 bales wool, E D Sasson and Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Persia s—955 cwt wheat flour, Coutts and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Zillah s—996 cwt myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Ellen s—6,600 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sanuki Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Gleneden s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Dalhanna s—2,600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Assaye s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Dalhanna s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Sanuki Maru s—100 bales cotton, Valkart Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Sanuki Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Anatolia," Dec. 17.

The Ellerman Line s s "Anatolia" Commander Nelson which left Liverpool on the 29th November with 10 passengers is due to arrive to-day and her passengers will be landed in the Docks early next morning:—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Baker, Mrs	McCankie, Mrs
Hine, Mrs M A	Whipple, Rev J S
Kaul, Mrs, child and infant	Whipple, Mrs
McCankie, Mr C J	

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.

Doucas, Mr S

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

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WHEEL O' FORTUNE.
NEW STORY
BY
LOUIS TRACY.

The "Bombay Gazette" has secured the serial rights of the new story by the well-known Anglo-Indian author, Mr. LOUIS TRACY. The first instalment will be published on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4TH.

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GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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'BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postalletters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

Friday, 27th Dec. 1912.

THE CONGRESS.

The leading London journal, in its article on the Delhi outrage, anticipates the Presidential address at the annual Session of the Congress, when it deprecates weakening the power and authority of Englishmen on which the control of India depends, or belittling or mischievously criticising the Indian Civil Service. The President's address inclines the other way, and urges the admission of a large proportion of Indians into the service, and, if we take his views as representing those of his countrymen, it would appear that the fewer British civilians there are the better they will be pleased. Upon this subject it appears they are to make representations to the Public Services Commission during its sittings in India. In defending the Civil Service to the fullest possible extent, we cannot gainsay the fact that it does not now attract the class of men which was the case fifteen or twenty years ago, any more than our system of educating India is calculated to produce more capable men from among Indians. The Commission may find this, and, to remedy the evil, may make recommendations. But whatever their conclusion may be, there is only one way of remedying defects, and that is by insisting first of all that a candidate for the Civil Service shall be a gentleman, and to do this it will be necessary that a system of preliminary nomination be insisted upon. This may bring a thousand into the examination room, but only the required number would be taken after competition. At the same time to induce suitable nominees to compete the prospects of the service must be imposed. Their pay must be commensurate with the positions they are called upon to fill, and the vexatious system of deductions must be abolished, more especially that of the contribution of the vast bulk of the fund from which pensions are paid. That they have to subscribe this is as absurd as it is unfair, and it undoubtedly handicaps the young civilian for years in his fight with life. The British element in the Indian Civil Service certainly calls for improvement, but the plan suggested by the Congress for the improvement of the whole service is not the one which will make for the better. It would weaken the service and defeat the ends of Government in the efficient administration of the country.

This and the institution of autonomous provinces stand out prominently in what the President describes as the aims of the Congress, though apparently the President is not without the consciousness that having gained all and more than they originally expressed a desire for, the reason for the existence of the Congress has ceased to be. "Till very recently," said he, "it was incumbent upon us to concentrate our main effort on the recognition of what might be called the basal principles and rudimentary rights of even a partially representative system of Government. With the expansion of the Legislative Councils, the introduction of the elective system therein, the awakening of the consciousness in Government that provincial autonomy has to be kept in view, the fuller admission and greater desire manifested to accord larger scope to Indians in the higher branches of the public services, and the acknowledgment of the claim of Indians to equal and fair treatment as citizens of the empire, much of the discussion of simple political truths, which hitherto was unavoidable, has become unnecessary. It is now the application and suitable extension as time goes on, of those principles and truths—the detailed treatment of administrative problems—that we have to address ourselves to. And for this a change in Congress methods and procedure is held to be desirable.

Well, seeing that the Congress bred the extremist, and is indirectly responsible for all the extremist's actions, we agree as to the need for a change—but to our mind the only change, which can commend itself to Congress people who have recognised the danger of misdirected agitation, is complete and immediate dissolution. The President, however, says no, the Congress has not to dissolve, but to become more active, to put forth more steady energy, to pursue more vigorously its efforts to bring within its fold more and more people. He would have it now direct greater attention and more time to the practical treatment of such questions as imperial and provincial finances, the system of taxation, economy in expenditure, education, sanitation, medical relief, works of public utility, the remodelling of judicial machinery and many other things which with the delegates are not competent to deal, and with which they have no desire to. Political agitation and that only will attract recruits to the Congress, and as the Congress now has few moderates in its ranks and serves but to foster, if it does not actually breed, discontent, the best way it can show its approval of Monday's outrage is to dissolve—or at least for its moderates to withdraw from membership. The Congress has accomplished nothing for the country's good, and those who once maintained that it formed a safety valve can no longer support that claim.

The New Province of Assam. Since Assam has been restored to the dignity of being a province of itself, a notable advance has been recorded in its Agricultural Department, and every effort is now being made to give the province an agricultural staff and equipment which will be fully worthy of the important agricultural enterprises for which it is famed. The Department has been strengthened in more ways than one, and we find that, in a resolution of the Chief Commissioner on its annual report, appreciative reference is made to the development which is taking place. The experiments, which have so far been conducted at Jorhat, both for the benefit of the tea industry and the ryots, have fully shown that there is plenty of work for an agricultural chemist who would devote his whole time to his duties. Such an appointment is, therefore, contemplated, and at the same time the sanction of the Government of India has been given to the experimental appointment of two District Agricultural Officers, who are now undergoing a course of post-graduate training, at the conclusion of which, in June next, they will, should they show themselves to be qualified, be posted to the districts of Sibsagar and Sylhet. If the experiment proves to be a success, as is anticipated, the scheme will, subject to the sanction of the Government of India, be developed, and an Agricultural officer appointed to each district in the province. Approval has been accorded to the establishment of an agricultural station in the district of Sylhet, and steps have been taken to select a suitable site. Crops in the province suffer much from the ravages of insect pests, and the need for an Entomological Collector has, therefore, been experienced. In order to supply this want an agricultural graduate is being trained in entomology at Pusa. So much for the organisation of the Department. As for the work which it is doing, various schemes for the improvement of methods of cultivation, and for introducing fruit and other new crops, are detailed, and the Chief Commissioner does not omit to make it very plain that practical results are required, such as are to be discerned in the fields of the ryots. "Sir Archdale Earle," the resolution says, "cannot too strongly emphasise the fact that the success of an agricultural station must be measured by the extent to which it contributes to the adoption of improved methods among the neighbouring cultivators, and he desires that the result in this direction should be fully dealt with in the annual reports of the Department." Agricultural education is not forgotten, and it is hoped, very soon, in conjunction with the Government of Bihar and Orissa, to establish a system of scholarships at the Agricultural College at Sabour. So much new life and so much promise of progress in so short a time, in a department, which is of such vital importance to Assam, is evidence of the wisdom of the Government in separating it from Bengal, and is also a tribute to Sir Archdale Earle's administration.

The Backward Classes. We are glad to see that the members of the backward classes are receiving influential support in their efforts to uplift themselves, for, at their recent conference at the Town Hall, amongst those who showed their sympathy by their presence, were the Raja of Janhara, who presided at one session, and the Maharani Parvati, widow of the late Gaekwar of Baroda. Many of the backward classes are well-educated people, but they are hindered in their development by the fact that they are shunned by the majority of the population. It has been said that there will always be caste in India, and, whether this be true or no, it is certain that caste divisions will never be relinquished without a tremendous struggle. It is good that there is a society, whose aim it is to break down these barriers to free intercourse, but the indomitable prejudice, which it has to encounter, was strikingly indicated a few weeks ago. The Aryan Brotherhood, with Sir Narayan Chandavarkar at its head, held a meeting at which the removal of all caste restrictions was discussed, and later the members all dined together, their food being served by a member of the lowest caste. There was also present another member of the same caste, who is a well-known cricketer. In consequence, all who took part in this dinner were out-casted by their respective castes. Some were readmitted on undergoing *prayashchit* or penance, but others, with the courage of their convictions, declined to accept similar clemency. These prefer to appear as reformers who have been cast out by blind ignorance and prejudice, and will continue the work. But it is a heavy task to which they have set themselves, and the backward classes for many years must be content with the partial development of their possibilities, which alone can be realised under present conditions.

South African Cotton. A novel method of encouraging cotton cultivation is reported from South Africa by the Home papers. During his visit to the Union last summer, Sir Owen Philipps made an offer on behalf of the Union-Castle Company to carry free of cost the first 2,000 tons of cotton shipped from East London to England. Owing to the great progress of cotton-growing in the hinterland of Capetown, the Union-Castle Company have been asked to extend the offer to other ports of the Union. Sir Owen Philipps has now replied that his Company are anxious to assist cotton-growing in any part of South Africa, and are therefore willing to arrange for the free conveyance of the first 2,000 tons of cotton grown in South Africa, and shipped from any port of the Union to England. This offer does not affect the previous one, which still holds good. The Union-Castle Company calculate that until the shipments from the South African ports have reached a total of about 8,000 bales, the value of which is estimated at between £60,000 and £70,000, the growers of cotton will have nothing to pay in the way of freights. It is thought that this generous treatment will greatly stimulate the new industry, and, in any event, Sir Owen Philips has laid South Africa and the cotton trade under a considerable debt of gratitude. Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, late Governor of Cape Colony, believes that with the introduction of new methods of agriculture the soil of parts of South Africa can be made to produce fifty-fold what it does now, and it is notorious, of course, that the laziness of the Dutch farmer has resulted in large tracts of fertile country lying practically idle.

Mr. Tattersall's proposal. Mr. Tattersall makes no new suggestion in his letter to the *Times*, the purport of which Reuter has cabled. The Bombay millowners, in fact, have had frequent opportunities of considering the proposal during the last three years, for, whenever they have pressed for the removal of the excise duty, they have invariably been met in certain quarters with the statement that the excise duty cannot be removed, unless the import duty is taken off also. Not, however, that we imagine anyone in India regards this as a practicable proposal. It is not. We should think the Bombay Millowners' Association would be one of the last bodies to advance it, and that the Finance Department of the Government of India would never dream of accepting it. It is difficult to imagine a more unsuitable time than the present for bringing it forward. India is just losing her large opium revenue, and it is a tax to find means to replace that. It is, therefore, by no means likely that she is going to sacrifice further sources of revenue, which yield nearly one and three-quarters of crores of rupees per annum. In 1910-11 the import duty yielded one crore and 29 lakhs of rupees, and the excise duty 44 lakhs. To replace this tax by some other form of taxation, in addition to finding a substitute for the opium duty, is an impossible task. Not even to get rid of the hated excise would the Bombay millowners listen to the idea, simply because they know that India could not afford it.

The National Reserve. That magnificent body of veterans who have voluntarily offered to do their work over again by placing their services at the disposal of the country when required—has developed on different lines than those intended when the War Office sanctioned its formation and gave it official recognition. It was then understood that all that was wanted of the men was to register their names, and when the time of national emergency came, they would receive arms and uniform. But men who have served their country in actual war are not content with playing at soldiers in mufti, and new officers and men ask for uniform and arms. They have been organised into companies, battalions, etc., frequent musters have been made and the rank and file want some refresher drill and a course on the range to keep them fit for military service. It would be a good policy on the part of the War Office to listen sympathetically to the request of such valuable adjuncts.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the homeward mails of the 1st instant, arrived at Aden at 1 p. m. on Wednesday, the 25th idem.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Morea," with the outward mails of the 20th instant, passed Suez at 8 a. m. on Thursday, the 26th idem.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Simla" arrived in London on the morning of the 24th instant.

It is not yet known which Member among the non-official Members of the Imperial Council will present the address of welcome to the Viceroy. Some Members think that it should be the senior member, and others apparently wish a vote taken for the honour.

Mr. Ratan J. Tata has promised a contribution of Rs. 5,000 to the funds of the Social Service League, Bombay, on certain conditions in certain proportions, the League undertaking to collect about Rs. 20,000 for its work. Mr. Tata proposes to pay to the League, out of this grant of Rs. 5,000, a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the part collection of Rs. 6,000, and the remaining amount of Rs. 3,000 is to be received on the League's collecting a further sum of Rs. 12,000. Mr. Tata has generously agreed to make proportionate payments to the amounts collected by the League, and accordingly the League has pleasure in announcing that a cheque for Rs. 540 has been sent by the donor in consideration of the League's having collected an amount of Rs. 1,621.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

England and Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.

For a number of years it has been the habit of all writers on questions of international relations to look upon the Anglo-German antagonism as the turning point of all emergencies and as the most ticklish problem of European high policy. But in the very moment when the Balkan complications assumed a grave aspect and really dangerous questions and rivalries turned up, this wonted point of view was suddenly abandoned. Not a single one of those writers who used to interpret every topic of international complications as another emanation of the deep-lyng antagonism of the two kindred nations has up to now been able to detect traces of this antagonism in the various phases through which the latest development of the Oriental question has gone though the attention of all politicians in Europe and other parts of the world was continually attracted to the attitude of the various great powers. On the contrary; if not all appearances deceive us, it is taken for granted, that both England and Germany aimed more sincerely than any other power at the same goal and that the parallel diplomatic moments of Downing Street and Wilhelmstrasse helped to smooth the waves of excitement elsewhere. By their combined influence an atmosphere of mutual confidence has been created and this success has also proved of favourable influence upon the direct relations between England and Germany.

How often have we been told that the two Government were wrangling with each other about their respective influence upon the newly assending political leaders at Constantinople? At the present moment nobody thinks that such a rivalry might have any influence upon the Balkan problem. After all, this ever-ready theme of a German-English antagonism is nothing but a cliche that may be safely used when argumentations about questions of minor importance want rounding and filling up, but must be laid aside entirely when vital interests of other nations are at issue. It is a fallacy to believe that every particular advantage of one state must mean a corresponding loss to some other state that has not simultaneously scored a compensation. In the world of political realities the calculation is not based on a simple addition or diminution.

Especially the leading papers of both countries have treated the pending question with good sense. They meet each other in their broad statements and moral verdicts. The fool-hardy obstinacy of the Servians is condemned alike in the "Times" and in the Berlin Press. The reports on atrocities committed against the Jews and Albanians by Greeks and Servians, are commented on in almost equal terms on both sides of the German Ocean. No German paper questions the sincere love of peace inherent in the present English policy, and no British paper fell during the present crisis back into the old habit of searching for German intrigues behind the events on the Balkan peninsula.

That is certainly satisfactory. All the more so, because this harmony of opinion was not intended on either side. It is simply the logical outcome of events, that brings two nations, after so much abuse in words, more closely together. It is true, the old philosopher warns us, that it is not the thing itself but our opinion about things that disturbs us. But if the true bearing of the things is so palpable, the edifice of mere opinions is shaking.

The lesson is, that the civilized nations have always large interests and ideals in common, that come into the foreground in the moments of serious trials and grave perils, though they may have been hidden in the every-day quarrels and animosities of ordinary times. If the deplorable misery caused by the present war, recalls this lesson to the memory of the living generation, there is at least one relieving trait in the gloomy aspects of to-day.

EUROPEAN SUGAR CROP IN 1912.

The difficulties raised by Russia on the occasion of the renewal of the Sugar Bounties Convention at Brussels, were founded on the assumption that, as a great sugar producing country, it had a claim to an increased quota. This assumption proved true last year owing to the drought in western Europe. Of the 6,278,579 tons produced in 1911, more than 2 millions fell to Russia, and 1 1-2 millions to Germany. That Russias preferential position was but an exception is proved by the tables just published dealing with the sugar production of the coming year. According to these, Europe's entire production has increased to 7 3-4 million tons. Germany being an easy first as in former years. The latter country has produced no less than 2 3-5 million tons, whereas Russia can only show 1 1-6 million tons, or less than half, and is even surpassed by Austria-Hungary with 1 3-4 million tons. A remarkable symptom is the increased beet cultivation and sugar production in Spain. A sugar refinery has even been built in England, but its output only amounts to 4,000 tons (1-3 of the average output of the 342 refineries in Germany.) In any case, with the exception of Russia, Romania and Servia, Europe is better supplied with its own sugar than it was a year ago.

A GERMAN COTTON CONFERENCE.

The Ministry of the Interior has just called together a meeting of the representatives of the textile trade, in order to discuss the possibility of promoting the cultivation of the cotton plant in the German Colonies. This has been chiefly caused by the artificial manner in which the prices of cotton are being kept up by the American exporters. Although a considerable amount of the record crop of last year is still on hand, and although this year's crop was a good average one prices still remain at a height that a few years ago would have been considered exorbitant and at the same time, are subjected to variations ranging from 47 1-4 to 70 1-4 Pfennige per pound. Germany's consumption has reached the enormous figure of 450 million kilograms, so that from 500 to 600 million marks are paid into foreign countries for this raw product annually. The only way to safeguard the Continental cotton spinners is to break up the monopoly of the United States as a cotton producing country.

THE BERLIN THEATRES

Two events marked the opening of the Berlin theatrical season this winter; a celebration and a crisis. The former took the shape of a series of special performances in honour of the fiftieth birthday of Gerhardt Hauptmann, who as will be remembered, had the honour of having the Noble Prize for Literature conferred on him on the same day, in addition to being the recipient of homage from various foreign countries. The event was celebrated throughout the length and breadth of Germany by performances of the famous author's works and here in Berlin no less than four different theatres, including the Konigliche Schauspielhaus, had Hauptmann's name upon their bills. If we remember it is only some twenty years since that Hauptmann was generally regarded as a heretic and revolutionist, and that his works were at that time received with indignation or even demostratively declined, we can hardly fail to be surprised at the rapid change in public opinion, which has made the recent popular demonstration in his favour possible. Although Hauptmann has not entirely fulfilled the promise of his earlier days still he is now universally acknowledged to be Germany's greatest living dramatist. In fact one might say that there is no playright in the whole world who is at the present moment his equal in the art of creating living men and women with a few strokes of the pen, and in tracing the psychological development of the human soul. That such is the case must have been specially evident to all who were lucky enough to have the opportunity to witness the recent performance of his "Michael Kramer" at the "Kleines Theater" here. This remarkable piece is never likely to be performed regularly, owing to the fact that it is entirely lacking in dramatic development. It portrays the miserable end of a man of genius whose life has proved a failure. From the very beginning no gleam of hope illuminates the tragic horror of the inevitable end; the whole action merely depicts his final doom; there is no development no struggle and, consequently no working up a dramatic climax. But what a wonderful gallary of human beings the piece contains; how marvellously drawn are the characters of the wretched failure, of his splendid father, overflowing as he is with the divine fire of genius; and the philistine element how marvellously it is delineated. All the characters are living and breathing human beings. And what a performance! Trained in the school of Ibsen and Hauptmann, the actors and actresses showed themselves past masters in the art of embodying, without exaggeration and with absolute fidelity to nature, modern men and women. Artists like Albert Steinbruck, Alfred Abel, and Ilka Gruming are at the very head of their profession, so that the "Kleine Theatre" and the "Lessing Theatre" have few rivals in the art of natural and polished acting of the modern school.

L. ASCH.

LOST AT SEA.

Burma Merchant Disappears on the Voyage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 25.

Mr. H. G. Bowyer, partner of the firm of Messrs. Bowyer, Sowden and Co. of Rangoon and Mandalay, who was a passenger by the s.s. "Ava" of Messrs. Patrick Henderson's line, disappeared on Sunday morning while the steamer was near Table Island on its way to Rangoon from Europe. A search was made, which proved fruitless. Mr. Bowyer had had a stroke of the sun last January while at Mandalay, and on recovery went home in March, and was returning after spending his holiday at home.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sanction to Enter China via Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 26.

With reference to paragraph 237 (a) of Army Regulations, India, Vol. 2, it is notified for information that, under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, officers desirous of entering China by crossing the Burma-Chinese frontier must obtain the previous sanction of the Government of Burma. Applications for leave should, therefore, be submitted in sufficient time to admit of the Local Government being referred to by the divisional or independent Brigade Commander concerned.

CORRECTED REGULATIONS.

The following corrections in 10, Army Regulations, India, Vol. 10, are published for information. They will be included in the April 1913 Appendix to India Army Orders.

Para. 69.—*Delete* the "note" and insert the following as clause (d)—"(d) If under (b) and (c) the wife or husband accompanies as an attendant, or when the wife is invalided, the children may also be given passages. In the latter case no extra expense will be accepted against the State on account of attendance, should the mother be unable to look after the children. For authorised attendants see paragraph 100."

Para. 79, clause (g).—In the fourth line after the words "outward journeys" insert the following sentence:—"Also to the children when the mother is invalided, and to the mother and the remainder of the family when any member of it is invalided, but no extra expense will be accepted against the State on account of attendance should the mother be unable to look after the children."

PRIVATE RADIO MESSAGES.

It is notified for information that private radio telegraphic messages will be transmitted under the same conditions and rates prescribed in India Army Order No. 107 of 1911 in the case of hired transports to and from Royal Indian Marine transports fitted with wireless telegraphy apparatus, except that all receipts are to be credited to Royal Indian Marine estimates.

DACCA UNIVERSITY REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The Government resolution accompanying the Dacca University Committee's report is very short, announcing that, in accordance with the promise made at the time of the appointment of the Committee, the report is now completed and published, and circulated for comment and advice. Copies will be forwarded to subscribers to the *Gazette*, newspapers and leading provincial associations and men. A cheap edition will be available for the public at four annas shortly after the new year. The Governor in Council will take the report into consideration on February 15th, and criticisms and comments should be sent before that date.

POLICEMEN BURGLARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, Dec. 26.

Mr. F. L. Brigstocke, I. C. S., Joint Magistrate, Sermadevi, has just delivered judgment in the case in which two constables of Nanguneri Cusba police station were charged with having committed burglary by picking a lock, and so effecting entry in a house at Nanguneri, from which they carried away therefrom certain articles of value. They carried out the crime in broad daylight, and the neighbours who saw them moving about the place, suspected nothing at the time, as they had seen them frequenting the house before.

The magistrate sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Sir Louis Dane has approved of the Lahore Municipal Committee's scheme of a public park to be named after his honour on the banks of the Ravi, in conjunction with the scheme for a much-wanted bathing ghat.

SLIGHT ILLNESS OF THE KING.

CHILL KEEPS HIM AWAY FROM CHURCH.

Yesterday's Improvement.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The King was suffering from a slight chill yesterday, but is better to-day. His Majesty attended the festivities at Sandringham on Christmas Eve, but was unable to attend Church yesterday with Queen Alexandra and the other members of the Royal Family, or take part in Queen Alexandra's dinner party.

FUTURE OF TIBET.

Reply to Sir John Jordan's Memorandum.

PEKING, Dec. 25.

The Chinese Government has replied to the memorandum of Sir John Jordan on the subject of Tibet.

The reply is courteous but firm. It begins by citing article 2 of the Anglo-Chinese Tibetan Agreement of 1906, in which England engages not to annex Tibetan territory, nor to interfere with the administration of Tibet, China undertaking not to permit any other foreign State to interfere in the territory or internal administration of Tibet.

The reply also cites the Tibetan trade regulations of 1908, requiring the Chinese police in the trade marts to protect lines of communication.

After this preamble, the reply declares that the Chinese Government has no intention of converting Tibet into another province of China. The Government's Tibetan policy is governed by the provisional constitution of the Republic, by the Abdication Edict, by the President's inauguration oath, and the restoration of the Dalai Lama to his former titles and honours.

The reply insists that "the union of five races into one family" is wholly different from converting Tibet into a province of China. It declares that the preservation of the traditional system of the Tibetan Government is as much the desire of China as of Britain. The reply maintains the right of despatching troops to Tibet, as necessary for the fulfilment of responsibilities attaching to treaty obligations with Britain, which require her to preserve peace and order in that vast territory. But China never contemplated stationing an unlimited number of troops in Tibet. Regarding the British demand for the negotiation of a new treaty, China considers that the present treaties, signed by the late dynasty, define Tibet's status with sufficient clearness; therefore there is no need to negotiate a new treaty.

China expresses regret that the Indian Government should close all communications with China and Tibet via India, especially in view of the friendly relations between England and China, such an act being rarely resorted to except by nations at war. China hopes that England will reconsider this attitude.

Finally, the reply regrets that England should threaten non-recognition, and asks England to give recognition, declaring that it would be of mutual advantage to both countries.

AMBAN ROBBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, Dec. 25.

It is reported on good authority that, just before the Tibetan Amban and suite left Lhasa, he and some of his followers were robbed of about a lakh of rupees, besides personal belongings. These things and the money have not been recovered.

A FRENCH MISSION.

To Study how Indian Moslems are Governed.

PARIS, Dec. 26.

The *Figaro* says that a special mission, appointed by the Ministry of the Colonies, and headed by Captain Aymard, left Marseilles on Tuesday. The object of the mission is to study the Mussalmans in India and their relations with the British authorities, and to note any points useful for adoption in French Colonies

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Memorial by Anti-Opium Societies.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The representative board of the British anti-opium societies has memorialised Sir Edward Grey, appealing to him to release China forthwith from all obligations to admit Indian opium, and to bring the traffic to an immediate close.

HONGKONG, Dec. 25.

The country dealers are unable to carry out their contracts owing to closed outlets, involving losses of £200,000. The Chinese opium dealers are appealing to the local Government to telegraph to the Secretary of State with a view to obtaining redress from the Government of India.

ATTACK ON A PRINCE.

TOKIO, Dec. 24.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Prince Yamagata. His assailant committed suicide.

LATER.

The assailant of Prince Yamagata was named Saburobei Nakamura. He attempted to approach Prince Yamagata with a sharp-edged dagger in hand, when he was arrested. He had also concealed a dose of morphine. The motive is a mystery.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

LONDON, Dc. 26.

The *Times* states that a new sub-department of oriental prints and drawings has been created in the British Museum, and placed under the charge of Mr. Binyon, Assistant Keeper in the Museum.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORTSAID, Dec. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Morea" has shipped £450,180 of gold for Bombay.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

TURKISH INDIGNATION AT THE TERMS.

Officers Recalled from Leave to Chatalja.

AUSTRO-SERVIAN DISPUTE SETTLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 25.

The Council of Ministers discussed the situation to-day, and it is probable that the delegates in London will be instructed to submit counter-proposals on Saturday.

The Turkish Press unanimously declares that the conditions of the Allies are not acceptable. No Turkish Government would subscribe to terms not preserving Adrianople to the Empire. The delegates want to conclude peace, not commit suicide, and unless an honourable peace is possible, the Turks will draw the sword.

Enver Bey visited the officers at Chatalja yesterday, and made a stirring appeal to their patriotism, urging them to abandon party factions.

Reuter understands that the decision of the Powers in regard to Albania will not finally dispose of the matter, because the Allies believe that at least one Power is in favour of including in an autonomous Albania some centres, which the Allies consider, from both a military and strictly historical sense, should be within their frontiers.

A SEPARATE QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Under the terms of peace proposed by the Allies, the islands near the mouth of the Dardanelles will be dealt with specially.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.

The Government, yesterday, telegraphed the counter-proposals of the Porte to be submitted to the Peace Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 25.

All officers, on leave from Chatalja, have been recalled to their regiments within twenty-four hours.

BELGRADE, Dec. 25.

The Austro-Servian dispute is considered as completely settled, though unimportant differences as to details may arise.

GREEK RE-INFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

A message to the *Times* from Salonica says that, in view of the determined stand of the Turks at Janina, where they are estimated to have 40,000 men, another Greek division is embarking for Preveza.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

The following telegram has been sent to the Sultan of Turkey:—"Madras Moslems pray maintain Khalifate's dignity in peace proposals."

MORE PERSIAN DISORDER.

Belgian Official Set Upon in Premier's House.

TEHERAN, Dec. 26.

The Belgian Treasurer-General, M. Mornard, was the victim of a hostile demonstration by Bakhtiaris when visiting the Premier. M. Mornard had pointed out the impossibility of obtaining funds unless the railway negotiations were concluded. Armed Bakhtiaris in the court-yard maltreated M. Mornard's coachman and escort of gendarmes. The Belgian Minister has protested against the insult, and the British and Russian Ministers have also made strong representations.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Action by British Medical Association.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The differences between the doctors at the meeting of the British Medical Association, on the subject of the Insurance Act, are reflected throughout the country, though the panels to work the Act are being formed in the majority of districts.

A meeting of doctors of the Middlesex Insurance Committee, in Westminster, was picketed by doctors representing the Association, who kept forty-five doctors outside.

CHRISTMAS AT HOME.

Inclement Weather, Wrecks and Casualties.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

A gale and continuous rain made Christmas one of the most dismal on record. In addition to many shipping casualties, there was a crop of fatal accidents. A family of four perished in a fire at Islington. At Dundee a jute warehouse caught fire, and the jute became so swollen by water that it burst a wall, which fell, killing four children. Another was extricated from the ruins uninjured.

The British fruit steamer "Turrialba," one of a new line trading between the West Indies and New York, went ashore in a snowstorm on the coast of New Jersey. She summoned help by wireless, and the crew and sixty passengers sang carols while awaiting the lifeboats. They were rescued with difficulty owing to the high seas.

THEFTS OF GOLD.

Modus Operandi in Recent Mail Robbery.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The boxes of gold, consigned by the Bank of England to Alexandria in November, which were found on arrival to be full of lead, have been examined in London. It has been proved that they are the original boxes, and that the money was, therefore, extracted *en route* to Alexandria. The seals were cut through at the joints, apparently with a fine chisel, and the breaks in the seal were afterwards filled in with molten wax.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

LORD HARDINGE'S ESCAPE.

Thankfulness of Council of India.

COMMENT BY "THE TIMES."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 25.

At a meeting of the Council of India, on Monday, Sir J. La Touche presiding, in the absence of Lord Crewe, a resolution was passed expressing horror and indignation at the attack on the Viceroy, sympathy with Lord and Lady Hardinge, and thankfulness at the Viceroy's escape.

THE POPE HEARS THE NEWS.

ROME, Dec. 24.

The Pope to-day received in audience the members of the Sacred College, and offered Christmas greetings. His Holiness expressed his horror at the Delhi outrage, and relief at the escape of Lady Hardinge. He added that the incident was doubly painful in view of the splendid work of the English in India, and the justice and strength of their Government.

THE REAL KEYNOTE.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The *Times*, in a leading article, warns its readers against allowing the outrage to make a wrong impression. The keynote of attention should be not the thrower of the bomb, but the ringing cheers of the Princes and notable Indians, which greeted the news of the Viceroy's escape from a dangerous injury. The *Times* is sure that the vast majority of people in India regard the outrage with as much horror and reprobation as the people of Britain. It deprecates weakening the power and authority of Englishmen, on which the control of India depends, or belittling, or mischievously criticising, the Indian Civil Service.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Mr. Ameer Ali, in an interview, deplored the disastrous incident at Delhi, but protested against the assumption that the outrage was in any way connected with Moslem hostility arising out of the war in the Balkans.

YUAN SHI-KAI'S MESSAGE.

PEKIN, Dec. 26.

Yuan Shi-Kai has telegraphed to Lord Hardinge, congratulating him on his escape, and expressing horror at the insensate crime, which nearly inflicted on the people of India an irreparable misfortune.

MEDICAL BULLETINS.

A telegram, dated 25th December 1912, to H.E. the Governor of Bombay, says:—"Following bulletin issued at nine this morning: 'His Excellency passed a good night and slept well. He was feverish yesterday evening, but his temperature is normal this morning. Since the injury his Excellency has borne the pain caused by the wounds with great fortitude and without complaint. This pain is much better to-day.'"

A telegram, dated 26th December 1912, to H.E. the Governor of Bombay, says:—"Following bulletin issued 9 o'clock this morning: 'The Viceroy passed a good night and slept well The deafness of the right ear, which was the more marked, shows signs of improvement. The wounds are no longer painful.'"

BOMBAY MESSAGES.

The President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, telegraphed as follows to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—"I beg to express the deep horror and indignation of the Corporation of the City of Bombay at the outrage perpetrated upon H. E. the Viceroy."

The Private Secretary has replied:—"Many thanks for the message of sympathy and indignation from Corporation of Bombay City. It shall be laid before his Excellency as soon as he recovers from his wounds."

DELHI, Dec. 25.

Very little further information has transpired about Monday's outrage.

The evidence is being taken in camera. All those who were within sight of the occurrence have been examined, but no particulars of what has been ascertained, or of the arrests that have been made, will be given out until the case has advanced to a further stage. Meanwhile Mr. D. Petrie is sitting in the central kotwali, recording the statements of the witnesses, while the Punjab National Bank building and the other neighbouring buildings remain in the hands of the police. All that the public know at present is that there is a general consensus of opinion that the bomb was thrown by someone sitting in a set of hired seats in the second storey verandah of the Punjab National Bank building, but statements even on this point are contradictory. The majority of those who saw the outrage only thought that a firework had been let off, and many even of those who took part in the procession itself attached no importance at all to it until the Viceregal elephant stopped about a hundred and fifty yards further up the street. Such minor facts as the arrest of a man seen removing a ladder placed against the back of the Punjab National Bank after the outrage, and the arrest of two lads who were seen bolting down a neighbouring street about the same time, and who were found to have received injuries in their faces from nails from the bomb, are now discussed among the public, in the absence of authentic news, which is being very wisely withheld by the authorities, pending the completion of their investigation.

DELHI, Dec. 26.

The evidence of several hundreds of eye-witnesses of the bomb outrage has now been taken, and Mr. Petrie continues to sit daily at the kotwali recording statements. The most searching police enquiries meanwhile continue in other directions.

Yet another man in the crowd injured by the bomb has now presented himself for treatment at hospital. He has a portion of the shell embedded in his face, though he was standing at least twenty yards from where the explosion took place.

The following notice has been issued by the District Magistrate:—"Notice is hereby given that, apart from the rewards already advertised for information leading to the detection of the author of yesterday's outrage, Government is prepared to reward liberally all persons who come forward with any useful information bearing on the case."

MESSAGE FROM THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANKIPORE, Dec. 26.

The recent cowardly and deplorable outrage on H. E. the Viceroy at Delhi has cast a gloom over Behar. Immediately on receipt of the news two meetings were held, one by the members of the Behar Landholders' Association, and the other by the Provincial Congress Committee, and resolutions were adopted expressing indignation. The Hon. Mr. Krishna Sahay, who presided at the Congress meeting, sent a wire to His Excellency expressing sympathy and congratulation on his providential escape. The reply was acknowledged with thanks, and will be laid before His Excellency when he recovers from his wounds.

Arrangements are being made to offer prayers at Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques for the speedy recovery of the Viceroy.

MEDICAL REPORT.

DELHI, Dec. 26.

The following Viceregal Lodge bulletin was issued last night:—His Excellency has passed a comfortable day. His pain is very much relieved. The healing of the wounds is satisfactory, and his appetite is returning.

The following bulletin was issued at four this afternoon:—His Excellency the Viceroy is much better to-day. There is no fever, and the condition of the wounds is satisfactory.

Mr. M. Haque, speaking at the Indian National Congress yesterday, said:—"It is with heavy and sad heart that I refer to the dastardly outrage committed the other day at Delhi. The deed was most sacrilegious, inasmuch as it was an attempt upon the life of the representative of our Sovereign, and, of all men to pick out for this black deed of contemplated murder, our Viceroy so popular, so sincerely attached to the interests of India and the Indian people, the Viceroy who had dared to brave the hostility of his own countrymen in enacting measures that he honestly and rightly believes to be for the good of our country. Imagination shudders at the enormity of the terrible crime. A thrill of horror and indignation has swept over the land and cast a miserable gloom over our proceedings to-day. But, brothers and sisters, God is just, and He in His infinite mercy has saved the lives of our beloved Viceroy and his gracious consort. We fervently pray that our Lord Hardinge may soon become convalescent and be restored to us, so that he may continue to rule over us with that large heart and sympathy and nobility of purpose which has so far characterised his administration. As to the miscreant who planned these foul and wicked deed, I will not say much. I will only hope that he may be caught and given the punishment he so richly deserves."

The President, Mr. Mudholkar, said:—"We had expected to meet under very happy and cheerful circumstances with a full measure of that buoyant happiness, which has come so markedly over the country since His Imperial Majesty's gracious announcements and declaration of twelve months ago. The whole sky was clear and serene. There was not a speck of cloud, but now, when everyone was congratulating the country upon the prevalence of general goodwill, a thunderbolt has fallen from the blue firmament, and a peculiarly atrocious and heinous outrage, committed by some miscreant upon one, who by his genuine sympathy for the people of this country and solicitude for their advancement, has won the regard, respect and admiration of all sections of the Indian community, has come as a shock to all, producing deep sorrow, anxiety and dejection. Every true Indian heart feels the most profound sympathy for His Excellency and the noble companion of his life, and, while thankful that His Excellency had a providential escape with his life, is plunged into great anxiety and is offering devoted prayers to the Almighty for his speedy recovery and restoration to health. For the perpetrator of that foul deed nothing but the most intense indignation and detestation are felt. We fervently hope that he and his associates will be discovered and will receive the condign punishment, which he and they so richly deserve. Such persons are the enemies of their race, their country and of the whole human kind. Acts like these will not, can never, secure or promote the well-being and progress of any people, and the spirit out of which have sprung anarchical misdeeds, must be exorcised. Everybody must join in stamping it out."

In Delhi to-day a crowded and influential meeting, presided over by his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir was held in Queen's Gardens to express indignation and sympathy, and to pray for His Excellency's early recovery. Another meeting was held in the Jumma Musjid, at which the Hon. Mr. Zulfaquar Alikhan presided, and Rs. 15,000 were subscribed on the spot. Similar meetings are reported to have been held in the temples and "gurudwaras" of Delhi city. In one case Rs. 2,000 were subscribed and sent to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. All the Indian shops in Delhi were closed for the whole of to-day as a mark of sorrow at the outrage. Organised associations are being formed to collect information and to assist the authorities to detect the culprits.

MESSAGE FROM MR. B. C. PAL.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Among the telegrams sent to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, was one from Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, asking him to convey the sender's sincere congratulations at the escape of their Excellencies—sentiments which, he was confident, were shared with him by every Indian nationalist, who did not find words strong enough to express their horror and detestation at the outrage. His Excellency's statesmanly policy and administration had so universally recommended public sympathy that this outrage would be sure to arouse the most profound and widespread indignation.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

A largely attended service was held at St. Stephen's Church, Delhi, this morning, Lady Hardinge being amongst those present, when thanksgiving prayers were offered for the recent escape of the Viceroy. In the course of his sermon, Bishop Lefroy, in referring to the universal abhorrence of the attempt upon Lord Hardinge's life, protested against the suggestion that this feeling was in any way universal in Delhi, a place which he knew well. He referred especially to a published story, which could not be believed, to the effect that the "Shabash mara" were heard at the time of the outrage from men on the roof of a building opposite to where the deed took place.

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 25.

Under orders from His Highness the Maharaja, a mass meeting of the people of Bhavnagar was held this evening in the spacious compound of the famous Jasenath temple to express abhorrence at the dastardly attempt on H. E. the Viceroy's life on the occasion of the State entry at Delhi. Over a thousand people assembled, including the chief officers and the leading members of the mahajan of all communities.

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 25.

At a representative meeting of the citizens of Ratnagiri, held in the Victoria Memorial Hall, a resolution was passed expressing abhorrence and sorrow at the dastardly attempt made on the life of H. E. the Viceroy. We also take this opportunity of expressing our loyal and heartfelt sympathy with their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, and also our respectful congratulations on their providential escape. We further confidently trust that every Indian would earnestly co-operate in bringing the offensive to justice.

On behalf of the Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain community, Bombay, a telegram was sent by Sir Vasanji Trioumji Moolji, Kt., the President, to Sir James DuBoulay, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, expressing the great indignation and horror with which the community viewed the dastardly attack made upon His Excellency's person.

The boys of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution offered thanks to the Almighty for saving the lives of their Excellencies Lord Hardinge and Lady Hardinge, and prayed that He may be pleased to grant our beloved Viceroy a speedy recovery and bless him with perfect health and long life. Both the Secretary (Mr. K.R. Jayakar) and the Superintendent (Mr. Geo. J. House), with their respective families, joined in the prayers.

The Council of the Loyal Muslim Association have sent the following message to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—"The Council of the Loyal Muslim Association of Bombay, on behalf of the Association and on behalf of the entire Loyal Muslim community of Bombay, beg to offer their respectful and sincere sympathy with their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, and to express indignation at the cowardly attempt on their lives."

The following reply has been received from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, to the telegram of sympathy and indignation sent by the Conference of the Hindu backward classes held in Bombay Town Hall on the 23rd instant: Delhi, to Raje Saheb of Javhar, Kitabkhana Press, Thakurdwar, Bombay:—"Many thanks for the telegram of sympathy and indignation from Hindu backward classes. It shall be duly laid before His Excellency when he recovers from his wounds. 'P. S. V.'"

At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, held on the evening of the 24th instant, it was unanimously resolved that a public meeting of Mahomedans, under the auspices of the Anjuman, be called as soon as possible to express the horror and indignation of the Mahomedan community at the dastardly attempt on the life of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge; and to offer congratulations on their Excellencies' narrow escape, and prayers for the speedy recovery of the Viceroy.

The President and Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—"President and Council of Bombay Presidency Association pray His Excellency to transmit to the Viceroy their feelings of profound grief and horror at the atrocious and dastardly outrage on the life of one of the greatest friends and benefactors of the people of India. They pray fervently for his speedy recovery, with grateful thanks for his providential escape, and that of Lady Hardinge.—Pherozeshah Mehta."

At a special meeting of the Bene-Israel community of Thana held on the premises of the Shar Hashmaim synagogue on the 24th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Daniel Abraham, it was unanimously decided to send the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—"The Bene-Israels of Thana express their contempt and condemnation towards the cowardly outrage committed on their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge during the State entry. Please convey our deepest sympathy towards them. We pray God for His Excellency's speedy recovery.

The following telegram was sent by Mr. Ruttonchund Tullackchand Master from the Jain Royal Society to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—"The members of the Jain Royal Society have been horrified to learn the dastardly attack upon the life of H. E. the Viceroy, but are glad that by the grace of God His Excellency is saved and pray for his speedy recovery."

In the rooms of the Grain Merchants' Association under the presidency of Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo, J. P., it was unanimously resolved to forward the accompanying letter to the Government of Bombay for transmission to proper quarters:—

"To the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

"Sir,—I am desired to request you to convey the following message to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and H. E. the Viceroy:—'That this Association view with great abhorrence and hatred and condemns the cowardly attack perpetrated yesterday on H. E. the Viceroy on the occasion of His Excellency's State entry in Delhi. That this Association pray for an early complete recovery of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, and pass a curse upon the perpetrator.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) Lakhamsee Nappoo, Chairman.
(Sd.) Naranji Haribhai, Hon. Secretary.'"

The following message has been addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary:—"We, the members of the Gujrati Hindu Stri Mandal, are deeply grieved at the most outrageous and cowardly attack made yesterday upon the life of a popular, just, and able Viceroy. We are intensely pleased to learn the providential narrow escape of His Excellency and the plucky attitude of Her Excellency. We deeply abhor the dastardly attack and pray fervently that our motherland may soon be rid of such miscreants, and that the persons who may have been the perpetrators of this heinous attack may soon be found out and dealt with in the most deterrent way possible. We also pray the Almighty that our beloved Viceroy may soon regain his usual powers to rule justly over us. May India's fair fame be not sullied with such dark deeds is the heart felt prayers of the loyal daughters of this land." The above telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy by Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakkai, the President of The Gujrati Hindu Stri Mandal.

THE POONA PARSIS.

Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad, High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan, has convened a public meeting of the Parsi community, in Poona for this evening, to express their utmost contempt and condemnation towards the cowardly outrage committed on H. E. Lord Hardinge during the State entry into Delhi.

Replies were received to the foregoing telegrams from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, thanking the senders for their messages of sympathy and indignation, which would be laid before His Excellency on his recovery from his wounds.

SIMLA, Dec. 26.

The following is the reply received from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to a telegram sent by the Indian Assistants in the Simla Government offices expressing sympathy and indignation:—

"Many thanks for message of sympathy and indignation from Indian Assistants, Government Secretariat. It shall be laid before His Excellency as soon as he recovers from his wounds."

LORD HARDINGE'S ATTITUDE.

DELHI, Dec. 26.

It transpires that, in the course of a conversation on the afternoon of the 23rd inst., when lying wounded from the bomb which had been thrown at him, H. E. the Viceroy said that this attempt on his life had not made any change in his feelings towards India and the people of India, nor would it cause any change in his attitude or policy. He was only filled with sympathy at the shame and horror with which India must be filled and depressed by that thought.

THE CHERNIAVSKYS.

Remarkable Concert in the Town Hall.

The Bombay Town Hall, one may safely say, never contained a more enthusiastic audience that it did last night, when the Cherniavsky trio of three youthful musicians made their first appearance in India. There were few vacant seats in the Assembly Hall, and each tune was received with what may be literally called a storm of applause. At the same time, while there was so large an attendance, there was a remarkable absence of representatives of principal Bombay society, an omission which should certainly be corrected when on Saturday evening another concert will be given. India may have been visited before by individual musicians of equal rank with the Cherniavskys, but one doubts if there has ever been here so strong a combination of such conspicuous ability, and the opportunity of hearing it should be regarded as valuable.

A very interesting programme, which was notable for its constant contrasts, opened with Mendelssohn's Op. 49, No. 1, arranged as a trio for pianoforte, violin and violoncello. The brilliantly-scored "Molto Allegro," which was given a faultless interpretation, was followed by the "Andante," the soft, plaintive passages of which were given with extreme delicacy, while the concluding portion of the "Allegro" was delivered with passionate animation. There followed two 'cello solos by Mischel Cherniavsky, the first "La Cygne" receiving for its stately measures an exact but thoroughly expressive rendering. Popper's "Hungarian Rhapsodie" is a piece of which the constant changes of mood demand great versatility from the performer, and the rapid passages of which require executive skill of the highest order. M. Cherniavsky was fully able to provide these qualifications, and his work was brilliant in every particular. This elaborate composition was succeeded as an encore by the "Poppe's" gavotte, a piece arranged by the executant. This is simple but contains a sprightly and fascinating melody, which called for a renewal of the audience applause. Jan Cherniavsky, the pianist, whose playing is distinguished by a truly magic touch and most delicate expression, then gave a rendering of Chopin's Nocturne, Op. 35, a somewhat vigorous composition of its type, and followed it by a brilliant interpretation of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 6. He fully shared in the cordiality with which his brothers had been greeted, and, as an encore which was loudly demanded, gave a light and delightful composition of his own, which, played upon the two highest octaves of the piano, is sufficiently described by its title, "The Musical Box." A second encore produced "Chopin's Polonaise in A." The most important item of the concert opened the second half of the programme with Leo. Cherniavsky's performance of the first movement of Tschaikowsky's "Violin Concerto in D. Major." The programme informed one that when this was first played in Vienna there was general complaint of its difficulty, and this prevented it for sometime from becoming popular. It was easy to realise this. The piece is remarkable for its elaborate and intricate developments of simple themes, which are clearly announced by the soloist, and its principal features are a cadenza, which is most exacting, but of considerable beauty, and a conclusion which calls for a performance of great vivacity and brilliance. With this concert Leo Cherniavsky won the Tschaikowsky gold medal at the St. Petersburg Conservatoire, and on this occasion he played it in a manner which was truly masterly. He received a great round of applause, to which he responded with a whimsical dance melody, Red French Gavotte, arranged by himself. The concluding items were two beautiful compositions Widor's Serenade and the familiar but ever welcome "Spring Song" of Mendelssohn, arranged in a novel manner as a trio by the Cherniavskys. This being the last item on the programme met with an outburst of applause which could be given no refusal, and the concert ended with Greig's "Peer Gynt." The three musicians' first appearance in India had been singularly successful, and it is difficult to express too great appreciation of the many merits of the evening's entertainment.

THE CONGRESS.

COMPREHENSIVE SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

VISITORS NUMBER THREE THOUSAND.

TRIBUTES TO LORD HARDINGE'S POLICY.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, Dec. 25.

The Hon. Mr. Mudholkar, President-elect of the Indian National Congress arrived here early this morning. The Reception Committee had arranged a procession through the town on a grand scale, but in view of the deplorable attempt on His Excellency's life at Delhi, the procession was abandoned at the express desire of prominent Congressmen, who had already arrived here, and local leaders. The President was received on the platform by the members of the Reception Committee, who garlanded him. He was then taken to the garden house of the Hon. Mr. Krishna Sahay escorted by the Congress volunteers.

All the trains are bringing in large number of delegates, and the Congress camps are now being filled. This morning over fifty delegates arrived. Messrs. Wacha, Gokhale, Khare, Bhupendra Nath Basu, Gangaprasad Varma, and Wambhuj Dutt Chowdhry are among the prominent Congressmen who have already arrived.

The number of delegates this year is not large and that of Mahomedan delegates is very few, but the number of Mahomedan visitors exceeds that at any other previous sittings.

The number of visitors is more than three thousand, including Justices Messrs. Sharfuddin and Hassan Imam, who are residents of Bankipore.

THE CONSTITUTION.

At a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee this afternoon, several amendments regarding the Congress constitution were considered. Among the important changes made were those affecting the constitution of the All-India and Subjects Committees. In both the committees the number of representatives from the United Provinces has been raised from fifteen to twenty, and those from Behar from five to fifteen, and Assam for the first time given the privilege of sending two representatives to those committees.

Two other important questions were also considered, namely, the appointment of a paid secretary assistant, and the financial position of the British Congress Committee. After a heated discussion, both were postponed till to-morrow morning, when several prominent members of the All-India Congress Committee are expected to arrive.

The Congress meets to-morrow at one, when both the chairman of the Reception Committee and the president will refer to the recent outrage at Delhi, and a resolution expressing indignation at and condemnation of such acts, and sympathy with their Excellencies will be adopted.

BANKIPORE, Dec. 26.

The Congress met to-day at one o'clock. The enthusiasm was keen, but suppressed. The number of delegates was not great, but there was a large influx of visitors. The President-elect, accompanied by ex-Presidents and prominent Congressmen and escorted by volunteers, entered the pandal in procession. The Hon. Mr. Haque, chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. There was a dead silence when he referred to the Delhi outrage, and an expression of indignation was visible in every face

THE DELEGATES WELCOMED.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech offered the delegates on behalf of the people of Behar and Orissa, a most hearty and cordial welcome. He said:—

During British rule the city and the province played a conspicuous part, but the prosperity of the former commenced to decline steadily, and it would probably have become a second-rate town had not our King-Emperor by his announcement at Delhi, restored the individuality of our people and province and made Patna once more the capital of a Provincial Government. It was with feelings of deep gratitude and unbounded joy that we heard the announcement. The thanks of our people are also due to his Excellency Lord Hardinge, who with rare insight and the courage of a statesman advised his Majesty to announce the change. Our gratification is the greater from the fact that when these momentous changes were on the tapis an eminent son of Behar was a member of the Government of India, who as one of the signatories of the famous despatch must have had his full share in shaping the new policy. We are proud that in his high position he did not forget that he was a native of Behar.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have entered upon a new life and embarked upon a new career, and no one knows what the future has in store for us. But I am bound to say that we have had a very fair start. We have started with the full machinery of a modern civilized Government. We have a Legislative Council and an Executive Council with an Indian member and our first Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Bayley, recognizing the new spirit of the times, has publicly asked and is anxious for the co-operation of the people, and I have no doubt that if the administration be conducted on liberal lines and the people be taken into confidence and treated with sympathy and consideration, they will heartily respond to the call of his Honour and will cordially co-operate with his Government. But after all the future of a people lies largely in their own hands. Character and capacity are the chief attributes which lead to success. Sobriety, moderation, foresight and determination carry a people to progress and civilization, while rashness, impatience, opportunism and sycophancy mar their advance. The ambition of people of Behar and Orissa is to improve their condition, come in line with their more advanced brethren of other provinces and subscribe their humble quota to the building up of an Indian nation. This is our ideal and we hope to work for it, and with the help of the Almighty, achieve it. Much leeway has to be made up, many obstacles have to be overcome, a long and weary road has to be traversed, but we believe that a stout heart and a strong will can triumph over all difficulties. We derive inspiration from our past history, a few incidents of which you will find inscribed on the twenty-seven gates of this Pandal and believe that a people who have produced mighty rulers like Asoka, Chandragupta and Sher Shah and great religious teachers like Buddha, Mahavira and Guru Govind Singh can still make history. And nothing is more opportune, more befitting than that in this the very first year of our new life, you the real leaders of the Indian people should come to help us with your welcome presence and wise advice and bid us God-speed in our new career. We do certainly require your advice and sympathy, and we have no doubt that in the achievment of our object all Congressmen throughout India will extend a helping hand to us. Sometimes people charge us with parochial patriotism. Well, we do not only plead guilty to the chared but we are proud of our love for Behar. However, if the charge is meant to convey the idea that we have no love for India or Indian nationality, then I must say that there is not a particle of truth in it. We yield to none in our love for mother India and we share with the Congressmen of the whole country the Congress ideal, the ideal which is throbbing in the heart of the Indian people.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Brother-delegates, I have already taken much of your valuable time, but with your permission I should be liked to say a few words about some questions which are at present exercising the minds of the Indian people. The foremost of these questions is that of autonomous provincial Governments as foreshadowed in the famous despatch of the Government of India. Although the plain meaning of the simple words of the despatch has been repudiated by Lord Crewe, the people will not allow the Government of India to go behind their own written words. Secretaries of State will come and go, but the despatch will remain for ever as a monument to the liberal spirit of its framers and as a sacred pledge which the Government of India will always be reminded to fulfil. The recognition of the principle of autonomous provincial Governments is a great triumph for the ideal of Self-Government on colonial lines, which has been put forward by the Congress before the country. No doubt it is a distant ideal and at present the mind refuses to travel the long and weary distance, but a day must come when India as a partner and a predominant partner of the great British Empire will be called upon to manage her own affairs. Events are quickly marching towards this consummation. Of course, we shall have to prepare ourselves for the day by unselfish, strenuous and devoted work. Much of what now passes for patriotism will have to be swept away the ideas of narrow sectarianism now rampant will have to be eradicated, character and capacity for the due discharged of the great trust will have to be acquired, the vast mass of depressed humanity will have to be raised to a higher level, before we can aspire to the high and proud position of a Self-Governing nation. Evolution is always a slow process. It is slower in the case of a people who are backward in the ways of modern civilization. My own ideal of the final constitution of the Government of the country is small Provincial states with complete autonomy and freedom from control from outside in provincial affairs, with an Indian Parliament controlling the general relation of these states and managing the affairs of the whole country, the entire machinery worked under the guidance and supremacy of the British Parliament. I may shortly put it in the phrase, federal states of India under the ægis of British rule.

SUGGESTED REFORMS.

But descending from the giddy heights of ideals to everyday practical political, must endeavour perfec the machinery of our present reformed Government which in my opinion is anything but satisfactory. The reforms that I would suggest are, a non-official majority for the Imperial Council; right of allowing members other than the questioner to put supplementary questions, and greater control by the representatives of the people over the Imperial and Provincial budgets. The Hon'ble members of the Imperial Council will bear me out that on several occasions, such as the debates on the cotton excise duty and the gold standard reserve, many official members were in agreement with the view of the non official members, but an attitude hostile to the popular demand was taken up by the Government and the official members had to vote against their own conscience. This spectacle of high officials being compelled to vote against their moral convictions is hardly edifying. If we had a non official majority, such a thing would be impossible. The Government need not have any fear of its being voted down on every occasion. It has a safeguard in the representation of different classes and divergent interests, who are not expected to combine on any measure which will injure the interests of either the Government of the people. But if they ever vote unanimously for any measure, then in my opinion it is proof positive of the fact that that particular measure is just and is absolutely indispensable. Then again a new safeguard will be added, and that is the sence of responsibility that this reform will breed in the members. Members will be more careful of their resolutions and questions than they are now. Of course the power of finally vetoing the measure will always remain as now with the Viceroy. In respect of the right of putting supplementary questions it is at present confined only to those members who put the original questions. This procedure is highly unsatisfactory. If the right was extended to other members much useful information could be extracted and sometimes the effect of a mischievous question counteracted.

BUDGET DISCUSSIONS.

As regards budget discussions I must confess that to me they have an air of unreality about them. A cut and dry financial statement is presented by the Finance Member and resolutions are moved. But there is no room for improvement. Already the assent of the Secretary of State has been obtained and any attempt to alter it is like knocking one's head against a stone wall. The final Budget may be debated upon and much valuable time lost in useless talk, but the Council cannot vote. The whole procedure is utterly absurd. What is required is that the representatives of the people should have a hand in framing the budget and not only in discussing it, and that the interference of the Secretary of State for India should be as little as possible. In short there should be complete fiscal autonomy for India.

Another reform that is urgently needed is the revision of the Council regulations. It is a pity that the Government did not get hold of the opportunity this year of removing some of the objectionable features which disfigure them and have caused much legitimate dissatisfaction. My views on the subject are well known and I need not repeat them, but what I would urge upon you is not to give up your efforts until these regulations are modified. Without entering into controversial points, I must say that I have always felt the injustice done to the Hindu community in the matter of franchise. While the landholders and Musalmans have a franchise which is liberal and extensive the general electorates have merely an apology for a franchise. I look upon these elections more in the light of a means for the political education of the people than that of any thing else and it is unjust that the largest number should have no chance of receiving this education. This inequality has given rise to a bitter controversy which is distracting the country and it is high time that the matter should be put on a satisfactory basis. As regards special electorates I have often said, do not try to disturb the present arrangements, but oppose the extension of the principle to local bodies. The whole question is a very complicated one and full of difficulties, but in the interest of the country it must be solved. I would therefore, propose a joint conference of Hindu and Musalman leaders at an early date. I believe that at the present moment both communities are in a better frame of mind to discuss the question fairly and amicably. After coming to a full understanding let us jointly approach the Government of India to revise the regulations on the terms agreed upon. If India is to remain contented her people must be treated with fairness and justice and not like slaves in his Majesty's dominions. It is not a question of the treatment of a few thousand Indian colonists in South Africa, but it is a question of principle involving the dignity and self-respect of 315 millions of his Majesty's subjects. Our friend and leader, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the idol and hero of Behar, went to South Africa to see for himself the condition of our people there, and I have no doubt that you will hear from his own lips the result of his mission. Let us under his leadership agitate for the redress of of the grievances of our brethren and vindicate our own dignity and self-respect.

THE SERVICES COMMISSION.

Brother-delegates, the last point that I should like to touch upon, and that very shortly, is the Public Service Commission. The personnal of the Commission has given great dissatisfaction to Indians Not that they object to the members appointed, but that the non-official element in it is represented by only one member. Undoubtedly, Mr. Gokhale is the most representative Indian that we could possibly have and a host in himself, but the addition of a few more non-official Indians would have made the Commission more representative and given weights and force to its findings. However, we must press upon the Commission four reforms which to my mind are absolutely essential for the good government of the country and the protection of our rights. They are the separation of the judicial and executive services, the holding of the Civil Service examination simultaneously in England and India, the recruitment of judicial officers from the members of the bar, and the larger employment of our countrymen in the higher grades of the public service.

Mr. Haque's speech was well received. His referance to the Delhi outrage elicited condemnation of the outrage from the whole house, which gave expression to their feelings in cries of "shame."

After Mr. Haque's speech, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea proposed Mr. Mudholkar to the chair. Referring to the fact that the Hindus were sympathising with Turkey, Mr. Banerjea said:—The troubles of Islam had touched Hindu hearts who deeply sympathise with Turkey and Persia in their troubles.

The speaker hoped that that a feeling of solidarity would increase, as it was the ideal of every Indian.

Regarding the motion, Mr. Banerjea said that the cheers with which it was received demonstrated that the unfortunate controversial feeling which had once existed had now passed away.

Mr. Mudholkar, he said, was no stranger to the Congress, being a veteran Congress leader, who had always been present at previous sessions. Sober, moderate, kind-hearted, and, being a Mahratta, never losing his balance of the mind, Mr. Mudholkar was the fittest person to preside, for his was a life of self-dedication to the Congress cause. He was a keen social reformer and ardent worker in the field of industrial development. In 1890 the speaker and Mr. Mudholkar went on deputation to England seeking to obtain, wider expansion and reconstruction of Councils. They were partly successful. In 1892 the Councils were reformed.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, in seconding the motion referred to Mr. Mudholdkar's ardent patriotism, sound judgment and love for industry, and said that his extraordinary devotion to the Congress cause, and his generous attitude of encouragement to the junior workers, fully qualified him for the presidentship.

The proposition was supported by Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia (United Provinces), Mr. Subba Rao (Madras), Mr. Harkissen Lal (barrister-at-law) (Punjab), Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar (Bengal) and the Maharaja Kumar of Tihari (Behar), and it was adopted with cheers.

Mr. Mudholkar was then asked to take the presidential seat, a silver mounted chair, amid shouts of "Bande Matram."

Mr. Mazharul Haque then garlanded Mr. Mudholkar and the ex-Presidents present, Messrs. Banerjea, Wacha, Gokhale, Malaviya.

Mr. Mudholkar was then elected president, and read his address, as follows:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The sons of India have before them a high and mighty task which is as noble as it is arduous. Born and placed in a country on which nature has showered her rich gifts bountifully and the inheritors of great civilisations, lofty ideals and stirring traditions, the Hindus, the Mahomedans, the Parsis, the Christians of this land have a mission as inspiring and as glorious as any that has moved ancient and modern nationalities to achieve feats of renown or conquests over mind. To create a nation by the fusion of what is jeeringly called a jumble of races, castes and creeds, to weld together communities which have often been in sharp antagonism to one another, to wipe off the memories of centuries of rivalry and hostility and reconcile conflicting aims and ideals, to develop unity and solidarity amongst them, to raise their intellectual power to the highest attainable point, to secure for them a position of equality and respect among the nations of the world: this and nothing less is the work before them. And this and none other has been the object set before itself by the Congress. The basic priciples of the Congress on the lines of which our work has been carried on these 27 years and which are embodied in the Congress Creed, constitute a goal which, while it is the only one possible and attainable is also elevating and inspiring to a highsouled people. The British rule is recognised by all rational and thoughtful persons to be a providential dispensation, destined to contribute to the material, moral and political elevation of this land. It has brought about conditions which made a united India and an Indian nation possible. It has supplied the gaps and the deficiencies which existed in the Hindu and Mahomedan polities and in their political conceptions. It is affording the training, the trial and the probation necessary for the establishment of the representative form of government, the only one under which, a self-respecting nation can consent to live. Subjects of the same Sovereign, governed by the same laws, living under the same administration, common interests, common disabilities and common responsibilities have generated a sense of unity and a feeling of brotherhood such as never existed before. Their minds expanded and their intellectual horizon widened by the study of the literature, history and political philosophy of the West, Indians have come to appreciate the higher political life developed in Great Britain and other western countries and to long for its introduction in India. British subjects, they claim the full rights of British citizenship. Members of a world-wide empire, they want to be placed on a footing of equality with the people of the most advanced parts of it. This is our goal, and we aim at attaining it by constitutional procedure and by peaceful methods.

RECENT TROUBLES.

Like the Israelites of old, we too, had our wanderings in the desert, our trials, our temptations, our doubts of the goodness of the Lord, the revolt of some of our countrymen against His authority, their worship of the golden calf. But all that has passed away like a hideous nightmare, never to return we devoutly trust. It was indeed a dark period of storm and stress, when the distrust and resentment produced by the smothering of just and long cherished aspirations, by the open flouting by the head of the Indian Government of legitimate ideals, and the undisguised attempt to nullify Royal pledges and Parliamentary rights, while they filled the true friends of English and Indian union with grief and sorrow and produced deplorable aberrations among some unthinking persons and impatient spirits. To the deep gloom and uneasiness of the regime of reaction and the ascendancy of autocratic methods, when even hopeful and sanguine temperaments had fallen into dejection and despondency, succeeded an interval of suspense, when the mind trembled between alternate hopes and fears, anxious to find out whether the Liberal party would prove true to its traditions, and whether the great philosopher-statesman whose words of wisdom had carried instruction and consolation to thousands, would give practical effect to the principles expounded by him. These times of tribulation of anxiety, of suspense, have been followed by a happier period, when a substantial portion of our most important demand having been granted winter has turned into spring under the beneficent rays of the sun of reform and conciliation.

THE NEW ERA.

In the development of this policy of conciliation and reform the year 1912 was as memorable as the year 1911. In continuance of that noble and wise policy which has won for his Majesty the abiding affection, gratitude, attachment and loyalty of the Indian people, and which found a fitting expression in the momentous announcements made at Delhi, his Majesty made, in the course of the functions and ceremonials held at Calcutta, declarations which not only created unbounded enthusiasm and rejoicings in the country at that time, but have planted hope eternal in the Indian breast. Replying to the address from the University of Calcutta his Majesty said: "Six years ago I sent from England to India a message of sympathy. To-day in India I give to India the watchword of hope. On every side I trace the signs and stirrings of new life. Education has given you hope; and through better and higher education you will build up higher and better hopes". Every utterance of his Majesty, his replies to public bodies, his valedictory speeches, his messages to the English nation, are instinct with loving sympathy for the people of India, deep solicitude for their welfare, and generous desire to promote their advancement in every sphere of life. He has bid us Hope, Educate, Unite. A more gracious, beneficent, loving advice could hardly be given. It is a matter of grateful satisfaction to us that his Excellency Lord Hardinge is actuated by a similar spirit of genuine sympathy and generous desire for the welfare of the people under his charge, and that the policy of confidence and trust in the people is receiving greater and greater attention from the heads of the Provincial Government.

THE PROGRESS ACHIEVED.

Brother-delegates, I now request your attention to the work which lies before us. The Chief plank in the Congress platform has been and must continue to be the securing of steadily increasing association of the people in the work of administration. In the interests of India and England alike, our great aim is to make the British Government a National Government of the British Indian people composed of the Indian communities and the domiciled and resident Britons. The first stage of this great work has been achieved. In both the legislative and higher executive functions of Government, Indians have, by the constitutional reforms inaugurated in 1909, been accorded considerably greater participation and a higher position than before. The old Legislative Councils have been expanded, the number of additional members has been largely increased, the principle of election recognised and applied in no liberal spirit, their powers and functions enlarged, their capacity to serve popular interests enhanced by extension of the right of interpellation, of moving of resolutions on subjects of public importance, of discussing the Financial Statements. Two new Provincial Legislative Councils with like powers have been created.

In the sphere of higher executive functions, our demand about the appointment of Indians in the Council of the Secretary of State and in the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors has been granted; and so has been that other claim of vital importance, the creation of Council Governments in other provinces. Bengal has got its Executive Council with an Indian member and so has the newly constituted province of Bihar and Orissa. There seems every prospect of the United Provinces obtaining their desire soon.

In one respect the admission of Indians into the Executive Government is even a more momentous step than the expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils. In the case of these latter bodies what Lords Morley and Minto did was the extension and development of institutions which had been called into being forty years ago. The association of Indians in the discharge of the highest executive functions was essentially a new thing, and after the studied limitations sought to be imposed by Lord Curzon upon Indian aspirations, it was very much like the introduction of a new principle. The strenuous attempts made to throw obstacles in the creation of Executive Councils and of admission of Indians therein, testify to the importance rightly attached to them by the statesmen and administrators of the Tory party.

It is true that there are some serious defects and imperfections in the new constitutional reforms as carried out and some of these drawbacks have caused considerable irritation and uneasiness. But it would be ungrateful to deny for a moment the beneficent character of these reforms as a whole the potent power for good which they possess, their magical effect in restoring confidence and trust in British statesmanship and in placing on a solid foundation the peoples hopes for the future.

You, gentlemen, who know what the real thoughts and sentiments of the people are, are fully aware of the effect they produced in reviving the drooping spirits of the constitutional party in checking the unwise utterances of impracticable dreamers, in bringing about a cessation of the revolutionary propoganda and anarchical misdeeds.

CHANGE IN SPIRIT.

Over and above the actual reforms accomplished is the change—amounting almost to the birth of a new spirit—in the attitude of the official mind towards Indians and their aspirations. There is greater insistence by responsible statesmen and administrators on trust and confidence in the people and on the necessity of consulting their opinions and wishes, of drawing them and the Government into closer bonds of co-operation and mutual esteem. Two significant facts call for special notice. Lord Minto's scheme of 1908 proposed non-official majorities in the Imperial and Provincial Councils; and though Lord Morley disallowed the proposal so far as it affected the Imperial Legislative Council, and the Regulations under the Councils Acts of 1909 explicitly lay down that the number of non-official members elected and nominated in the Governor-General's Council shall not exceed the total number of officials in the Council, the fact that non-official majorities are allowed in the Provincial Councils, and that it was a Unionist Viceroy who recommended a non-official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council, go to strengthen our demand that the Legislative Councils should in the main consist of representatives of popular interests and views.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Even more significant is the statesmanlike position taken up by the Government of India in the celebrated para. 3 of the Despatch of the Government of India of 25th August, 1911. It says:—It is certain that in the course of time the just demands of Indians for a large share in the Government of the country will have to be satisfied and the question will be how this devolution of power can be conceded without impairing the supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council. The only possible solution of the difficulty would appear to be, gradually to give the provinces a larger measure of self-Government, until at last India would consist of a number of administrations autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all and possessing power to interfere in case of misgovernment, ordinarily restricting their function to matters of imperial concern."

Now, gentlemen, there is a close family resemblance between this goal and that advocated from this platform. It is true that Lord Crewe has tried to explain away the statement in the Government of India's Despatch and to minimise its value. But his lieutenant, Mr. Montagu, one of the coming men of the Liberal party, to whom on his visit to India we accord a cordial greeting of welcome, has taken up a stand in his speech at Cambridge at the end of February last, which is a distinct affirmation of the principle clearly enunciated in that noble document. After taunting Lord Curzon with having no policy at all, he said: "Where the difference lies is in this: that we have endeavoured to look ahead, to co-ordinate our changes in Bengal with the general lines of our future policy, which is stated now for the first time in the Government of India's Despatch that has been published as a Parliamentary Paper. That statement shows the goal, the aim towards which we propose to work—not immediately, not in a hurry, but gradually. . . . . At last and not too soon a Viceroy has had the courage to state the trend of British policy in India and the lines on which we intend to advance."

Say what over-cautious statesmen may, the profound significance of such a statement in an important State document cannot be gainsaid. We have every reason to feel immensely strengthened and fortified by that declaration. It affords conclusive testimony that in asking for self-government under the British supremacy we are not "asking for the moon", and that even our present demands are not unpractical, our programme is not impracticable, our goal not illusory.

THE LATE SIR JOHN JENKINS.

While on this subject, let us pay our tribute to the memory of one who is known to have taken a prominent part in the preparation of that despatch—one whom, in spite of a momentary misunderstanding, his Indian none-official colleagues in the Legislative Council had come to like and respect as a frank and good man, of large sympathies, liberal views and a wide outlook, Sir John Jenkins' sudden death under tragic circumstances, deeply mourned, in this country has deprived the cause of Indian constitutional reform of a sincere and staunch friend. We offer our sympathies to Lady Jenkins and her children.

The people of the Central Provinces and Berar owe a special debt of gratitude to him, for, it was mainly owing to the stand, taken by him that that territory is about to get a Provincial Legislative Council.

Leaving aside an unprofitable exegetical controversy and placing upon the words used their ordinary meaning, the correctness of the principle embodied in the paragraph and the necessity of giving gradual effect to that principle are unquestionable. The great need of decentralisation has been pressed upon the Government ment of India from all sides, and by none more forcibly than by the members of the official hierarchy. The Decentralisation Commission was specially appointed to advise what devolution was to be effected. Surely such devolution is not to be carried out for concentrating the devolved powers in the hands of uncontrolled individuals. If delegation is to be real and substantially greater powers and a large measure of independence are to be given to Provincial Governments, it would not only be anomalous but hazardous and out of tune with the spirit of the new constitution, that these authorities should be absolute and unchecked. Not only will it be necessary to have Executive Councils with Indian members established for each province, but the Legislative Councils will have to be granted larger powers, the number of non-official members therein increased, the composition of these bodies made more fully representative.

DEFECTS IN COUNCIL REGULATIONS.

And this brings me to a consideration of what must be done to obtain the full benefits which the Indian Councils Act of 1909 and the Government of India Act of 1912, are capable of producing. The first thing we have to address ourselves to is the removal of the anomalies, the inequalities and the defects in the Council Regulations. These fall under the following heads:—(a) Wrong methods adopted in the application of the principle of communal representation; (b) differential treatment and unequal privileges; (c) commission to extend the principle of representation to some important tracts; (d) faulty method of election adopted in certain cases.

As regards communal representation, the Congress has in view of existing circumstances, recognised the expediency of adopting it; but we contend that the principle on which it is allowable being the desirability of granting representation to important minorities, effect has to be given to it as much in the case of the Hindus, when they are in a minority, as has been done in the case of the Mahomedans. It is, indeed, urged with no little cogency and justice that, strictly speaking there is no justification for granting special representation to Mahomedans in provinces where they are in a majority. But personally I am not disposed to press this point and do not wish to raise an objection to my Mahomedan countrymen getting two or there members more than they would have under the principle of the representation of minorities. What is of greater moment is that representation has not been given as it ought to have been to the Hindu minority in the Punjab and in Sind. This anomaly should be removed. It is also worthy of consideration that the great Sikh community is entitled to have a member to represent it.

A highly objectionable feature of the present regulations in the matter of communal representation is the constitution of separate Mahomedan electorates. Gentlemen, in my opinion nothing is more calculated to retard the concord and harmony between Mahomedans and Hindus, to obstruct the intellectual and and political advancement of the Mahomedans themselves, and the growth of a sturdy catholic public spirit and life amongst them than the water-tight compartments of separate electorates. The undesirability of these separate electorates is acknowledged by several of the leaders of the Mahomedan community, by some of those very persons who were elected to represent its interests in the Viceregal and Provincial Councils.

UNEQUAL FRANCHISE.

More objectionable than even separate electorates are the inequalities in the franchise. While the franchise is in a wise and liberal spirit conferred upon the middle class Moslem landholders, traders, merchants, graduates and professional men, no similar right is extended to the corresponding classes of the non-Moslem communities. Under the revised regulations issued, this year a very slight concession is made in Madras, but it is utterly inadequate as it does not go beyond the ex-members of local bodies and title-holders above the class of Rao Saheb. In this matter we do not seek to bring down the Mahomedan community to our level. We want the non-Moslem communities to be raised to theirs.

Another inequality and hardship which has to be rectified is about the representation of these parts of British India like the North-Western Frontier Province, Coorg and Ajmere-Merwara which are under the direct administration of the Governor-General. These latter should be made into one constituency and one non-official member should be allotted to them.

Then there is the hard case of those tracts and districts which do not form part of British India technically as not being possessed in full sovereignty, but yet being held on a permanent tenure with exclusive and plenary powers of administrations vested in the British Government, are for practical purposes in no way distinguishable from territories held in fee-simple. These are also entitled to be represented in the Council of the country.

The removal of these inequalities and anomalies would necessitate a certain increase in the number—about 5 or 6—of non-official members and a corresponding addition to official members. This is not a very radical change and does not involve any deviation from accepted principles. It can, by no means, be called an organic change. Of course Parliamentary legislation is necessary, but it would only be in regard to the schedules.

Another matter is the substitution of direct election in place of indirect wherever the latter system still exists. The abolition of the machinery of electoral colleges, which is a clumsy and unsatisfactory device is necessary for securing the full benefit of the principle of election to the extent that it has been granted. There is absolutely no reason why the persons or bodies on whom the franchise is conferred should not themselves record their votes in favour of the candidate they prefer. The process of double distillation results on no rare occasions in the selection of a candidate put forward by a minority. This again is not an organic change. It does not even require a resort to Parliament. A change has to be made only in the Regulations and this is within the competence of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

With these few changes and the removal of these defects, our Legislative Councils will be placed on a more satisfactory basis and the existing anomalies and inequalities will be removed. It is much to be regretted that in revising the regulations, these drawbacks and shortcomings were not removed or at any rate minimised. We must apply ourselves to free the new constitution from the anomalies and defects which disfigure it.

RESPONSIBILITY OF INDIANS.

But after all the success of the reformed Legislative Councils and the new type of Executive Councils depends more upon ourselves. It can be achieved only by insisting upon a high tone, solid output and real efficiency. Institutions in themselves can do little good, if the spirit which should animate them is absent. Genuine interest in public affairs, burning zeal for the welfare of all classes, a high standard of work based on a thorough study of all the questions that call for consideration, freedom from bias class prejudices and predilections are demanded more than ever. The work with which these Councils have to deal is by no means light, and at every day passes its volume and its complexity must increase. Members of the Legislative Council must be prepared to devote their whole time to it during the session and no inconsiderable portion all through the year. You want a Parliamentary form of Government; your Legislative Councils are even now Parliaments in embryo. It rests with your representatives to secure their full growth.

On the Indian members of the Executive Councils even a greater and a heavier responsibility rests. They have to bring to bear upon their task not only great study, application, thorough knowledge of facts, sound and calm judgment and scrupulous conscientiousness, but they must develope the quality of statesmanship, must cultivate a habitual wide outlook, acquire the faculty of looking at not only the present needs and requirements, but those of the future as well, not only the immediate consequenses but the ultimate ones also.

It is for you, gentlemen of the Congress, to keep your countrymen up to the mark both in the Executive and Legislative Councils, and this you can do only by yourselves studying minutely all public questions examining them with knowledge in the Congress and in the meetings of Provincial Conferences, by keeping a watchful eye on the doings of the Executive and the deliberations of the Legislature.

EXTENSION OF COUNCIL GOVERNMENT.

Along with the removal of the defects in the Legislative machinery, we have to work for the establishment of the Council type of Government in all the major provinces. There is reason to believe that the United Provinces will have an Executive Council with an Indian member within a short time. The turn of the Punjab and the Central Provinces must come next. The last taken in conjunction with Berar is as impotant a territory as the Punjab, and its administration should be vested in a Lieutenant-Governor with a Council.

GOVERNORS.

Indeed some years hence, Parliament will have to consider whether as in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, it is not desirable to place the administration of all these territories under a Governor in Council. This is not a question of the immediate present, however. But it is desirable to keep it in view, and to draw the attention of the Government and of the people to it. John Bright pointed out so far back as 1858 that that was the form of Government which would have ultimately to be adopted. Larger powers and fuller independence to Provincial Governments mean a higher type of administration. A freshness of mind, a position of detachment, a freedom from prejudices or predilictions due to long residence or long connection with the services are considered necessary for the Viceroy and Governors of Presidencies. The same principle applies to the heads of the other provinces.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT.

But there is another reform of a more fundamental character to which I would invite the attention of the Congress, the country and the Government; and that is the representation of India in the House of Commons. This is no novel idea.

DECENTRALISATION AND LOCAL BODIES.

Valuable as the institutions which deal with matters of Imperial and Provincial concern, and great as is the necessity of placing them on a satisfactory basis and increasing their efficiency and scope, equally great is the need for properly developing those institutions which deal with local and district concerns, of establishing a system which will give adequate effectiveness to the popular voice in measures affecting such concerns, of associating the people more and more with the agents of the Government in the every day matters of their communal life. The rise of India depends as much upon the proper working of local bodies as upon that of Legislative and Executive Councils on representation in Parliament. The greatness of the mother of Parliaments had its origin in the Parish councils. The municipalities, the district boards, the sub-district boards, the village Panchayats are the foundation upon which alone the great superstructure of Representative Government which we long to rear can be based. These obvious truth and rudimentary political principles are at times overlooked and in a manner even denied by some of our own people. who pour ridicule and scorn upon these humbler institutions. We have to secure the widening of the powers and functions of these bodies and the preponderance of the elective element in them.

DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARDS.

The devolution of important powers to Commissioners and heads of districts recommended by the Decentralisation Commission, necessarily brings in its train the creation of divisional and district advisory boards, half the members at least of which should be elected. The Decentralisation Commission while recommending the holding of district conferences do not perceive the necessity of divisional or district advisory boards Uphill though the task may be, we have to convince the Government of the necessity of such bodies, in view of the larger powers proposed to be vested in Commissioners and heads of districts. The need for such boards arises out of the same considerations which justify the creation of Legislative and Executive Councils, viz, to give help to these representatives of Government with advice, with information of local needs and sentiments, by conveying to them in a responsible manner the people's wishes, views and opinions. I for one am unable to understand the opposition to this demand. It is said that every district officer worth his place does consult and will cotinue to consult the men deserving to be consulted to his district, that it is undesireable that his discretion should be fettered as to whom to consult and when, and that he should not be restricted to seek the opinion and advice of only a selected few. There is evidently a misapprehension of the scope and purposes of the district and divisional advisory boards advocated. Nobody wishes to lay down restrictions on a Commissioner's or Collector's freedom to consult as many persons as he may be inclined to and as often as he might like. There is also no denial that a large majority of these officers at times do seek the opinion of representative men from amongst the people on important executive matters. But even men of prominence individually consulted may not fully see all the aspects of a question, and discussion with other representatives of different interests will afford greater material for judgment and a more responsible consideration. In a large number of cases, the people's selection would no doubt coincide with that of a well-informed and liberal-minded district officer, but even such an officer is not all-knowing. And even district officers and other high officers are after all human. They have not only their peculiar views and idiosyncracies, their likes and their dislikes: but the views or standards of no two men agree and where one officer would deem it a duty to consult the leading men of the place, another might consider that his own unassisted knowledge or intuition was a more infallible guide. What we seek is the establishment of a regular and certain system working with fair evenness at all times and securing due representation of all important interests in place of a fitful, varying, capricious practice.

INDIANS IN HIGHER SERVICES.

After references to the grievances of Indian in South Africa and Other Colonies, the President spoke of the position of Indians in the Higher Services and said:—The position of Indians in the Empire and the treatment accorded to them in the self-governing colonies or elsewhere, will in no small degree be determined by their political status here and their power to influence the affairs of Government. The scant consideration which is shown to our people by outsiders is only a reflex of the position that we hold in the country. Improvement in our political status among the nations of the world can only come when we have a potent voice in our legislatures and a commanding position in the executive machinery. This is one of the reasons why such immense importance has been attached by the Congress and by the political associations of pre-Congress days to the larger and ever increasingly larger employment of Indians in the higher grades of the public services of the country. And it is not only our "amour propre" and our dignity that are affected, but our very existence as a civilized community is involved in this question. It is not a mere matter of a few scores or hundreds of high appointments for the scions of the educated midle classes as the apologists of the European monopoly and some of our own men say, but it is one of the most vital things determining the pesent well-being and the future welfare of all the Indian communities—Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and Christians. Financial and economic considerations, the interests of good government and the necessity of securing the attachment of the people to the British rule on all support this demand. The subject calls for special consideration and practical treatment at the present juncture, as within a few days from now that Royal Commission appointed to enquire into and report upon the enlistment for the civil services in India will commence its work.

The recommendation of the Committee of the India Council was not accepted by either the Liberal or the Conservative Government, but what was done for the purpose of giving effect in some measure to the Statute and the Queen's Proclamation, was first the institution of nine scholarships to enable natives of India to go to England, and then later on, in 1870, the embodying of a provision in a Parliamentary statute enabling the Governor-General in Council to appoint natives of India of proved merit and ability to places reserved for the Civil Service by the Statute of 1861, without their being required to pass the competitive examination. Neither the Statute of 1833 nor the Proclamation, of 1858 was ever approved by the protagonists of race accedency and the upholders of monopoly. The Statute of 1870 was liked even less by them. Every effort was made first to thwart the Act and then to minimise its operation; and it took nine years before the rules required for giving effect to it could be promulgated. They sanctioned the creation of what was called the Statutory Civil Service. reduced the number recruited by competitive examination in England by one-sixth, and directed them to be filled by appointments made in India of statutory natives of India. It was a partial and, under the circumstances as then existed, not a very inadequate recognition of the claims of Indians. But unfortunately the mode of appointment laid down carried with it the seeds of the downfall of that Service. It did not provide for the possession of any high educational qualifications, or great intellectual capacity and worth as requisite for appointment. And many of the first selections were unfortunate. Not many of the nominees could stand comparison with the picked body recruited by the process of competition. Those who disliked the admission of Indians to high offices began to clamour that the experiment had failed. Our own people seeing how their future prospects were imperilled, called for the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service instead of asking for its being placed on a sounder basis as they should have done. Petitions were sent praying for the institution of simultaneous examinations. As might have been foreseen, the Statutory Civil Service was abolished, but our prayer for simultaneous examinations in England and in India was not granted.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

The position created by the recommendations of the Public Service Commission caused immense dissatisfaction. The Secretary of State's final orders on those recommendations were passed in 1892. Gentlemen, the situation is this: Parliamentary Statutes and the great Royal proclamation, which authoritatively lay down the principles of Government, explicitly give to Indians the right to be 'freely and impartially admitted to office in the public service the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge." On the other hand several Ministers and administrators, alarmed by these generous declarations, have been steadily seeking to minimise there application. Some of them have gone the length of calling the glorious Proclamation of 1858 "an impossible Charter" and have tried to treat it as a diplomatic document by playing upon words "so far as may be the European Civil Service has so far as may be European Civil Service has been openly opposing is full application. The attitude of some at least of the responsible parties is well represented by that of quoted, naive though indiscreet confession of Lord Lytton: "We all know that these claims and expectations never can or will be fulfilled. We had to choose between prohibiting them and cheating them, and we have chosen the least straightforward course." I would here parenthetically remark that the words "deliberate and transparent subterfuges" Lord Lytton uses, cannot be applied to her late Majesty or such real statesmen as the authors of the Acts of 1833 and 1870, whose sincerity and that of some Viceroys also cannot be disputed. But even where Viceroys and Governors have in all sincerity, expressed their sympathies with the demands of the Indian people for a larger share in the higher appointments, they have as yet failed to do anything substantial against the powerful influence of the Services. So for as we Indians are concerned, our case is simple. Equal laws for all, equality of opportunities to all and favour to none, is all we ask. Over and above the inherent justice of our claim we take our stand on the great principles of wise statesmanship and the duty which lies on the British nation of loyally giving effect to the solemn pledges and promises of the Sovereign and of the Parliament. It would be a political blunder of the gravest kind to disappoint expectations which have been deliberately raised, when the conditions under which they can be satisfied have come into existence: We are willing to be weighed and judged by the same standard of mental and moral capacity, of physical endurance and high character, that may be laid down for Europeans.

The speaker then suggested Scheduled Appointments, merit into details, saying:—I have dealt with only the question of principle, and have not gone into details, important though these are, as the time at my disposal does not allow this to be done. Race and colour have nothing to do in Education, in the construction of Public Works, in Medical Relief, in Sanitation, in the conservation and working of Forests, in realising Customs dues and preventing smuggling, in making Surveys, in constructing and working Railways, in maintaining Telegraph lines or sending or receiving messages. We of the Congress have not asked, will never ask for high appointments being conferred on Indians merely because they are Indians. All we ask is that these places should go by desert and desert alone; and we protest most emphatically against the exclusion of Indians of even proved merit and ability.

COMMISSIONED POSTS IN THE ARMY.

The Royal Commission is empowered to deal only with the Civil Services. The question of admission of Indians to the commissioned ranks in the Army still remains where it was. The propriety—I would say the justice—of the step has often been admitted by responsible statesmen. And when some years ago the Imperial Cadet Corps was called into existence in Lord Curzon's regime, great expectations were entertained that the scions of high families who were enrolled as Cadets would eventually be appointed as captains, majors and colonels. I have treated in my address some only of the questions which are exercising the minds of the people. I selected those only which intimately concern the status of Indians and there position in the Administration. These constitute matters of principle on the due settlement of which depends the possibility of our further advance as a nation. They are the foundations and walls of the great edifice which has to be raised.

Mr. Wacha seconded and others supported the resolution. All the speakers voiced their detestation of the outrage and sympathy with Lord Hardinge, to whose statesmanship high tributes were paid. Mr. Wacha declared they had all seen how Lord Hardinge had tranquillised all India—not only tranquillised, but also brought about contentment and peace.

Lala Lajpat-rai associated full and unreservedly with the sentiment of the resolution, and the remarks of the previous speakers. He asked if they should, in the land of Buddha and the Vedas, blacken the past by taking the foreign cult of the bomb, which was futile to the moral, social and political progress of the country. Pandit Malviya, in further supporting the resolution, said that one who laboured so honestly for the well-being of the people and the political advancement of India should be struck by a villainous hand, was a matter of the deepest sorrow.

The Hon. Mr. Subba Rao said they had found a new impetus of marching onwards in the regime of Lord Hardinge, and this inexplicable sad deed had deeply moved their hearts. The Hon. Mr. Krishna Shahay, on behalf of the Hindus, and Syed Ismail, on behalf of the Mahomedans of Behar, further supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the president was authorised to wire the resolution immediately.

The election of the Subjects Committee was then declared, and the Congress adjourned till noon on Friday.

After the president's address, Babu Surendranath Banerjea moved; That this Congress desires to place on record its sense of horror and detestation at the dastardly attempt made on the life of His Excellency the Viceroy who has, by his wise and concilatory policy, and earnest solicitude to promote the well-being of the millions of His Majesty's subjects entrusted to his care, won the esteem the confidence, and the gratitude affections of the people of India. The Congress offers its respectful sympathy to their Excellencies, and fervently prays that His Excellency may have a speedy recovery. Mr. Banerjea said that they in Bengal were specially beholden the Viceroy for the modification of the Partition. They in Behar owed a deep debt of gratitude to his Excellency for constituting the province and giving them a separate administration, and all India was grateful to him for bringing blessings of peace, prosperity and contentment.

LETTER FROM MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

BANKIPORE, Dec. 26

Mr. Dadabhai Naroji, in a letter to the chairman of the Reception Committee, regretting his inability to take part in the work of the Congress, states that the object of the Congress is the attainment by the people of India of a system of government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These great objects are to be achieved by constitutional means, by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration.

The Public Service question is whole and sole remedy for the prosperity of India.

In the blessed year 1833 the British people and Parliament achieved the most glorious deeds of the emancipation of the slave and the emancipation of the people of India from an unnatural, un British and unfair system of public service. the system of remote foreign dominion with inseparable evils. The slave obtained his emancipation at once and became a free man, but the unfortunate British Indians have been struggling for nearly eighty years past for the emancipation and the rights which the slaves obtained, by the highest of all British rights of a delibeate Act of Parliamens, which was not the result of any effort on their own part. It was the spontaneous result of the sence of justice, of humanity and righteousness, of the British people themselves, and their deliberate decisions.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has bestowed upon us the precious gift of hope, and, with that hope, I trust that the present British statesmen and people will unreservedly and fully give us, with every grace and goodwill, and according to the repors of 1860 of the India Office, Council, what we have already possessed by right for the past eighty years.

At an "At Home" of the 11th Rajputs says the *Englishman* recently at Dinapore, an impromptu dog race was held, and there was a bending race for ladies!

All municipal and public buildings have been colour-washed in Delhi for the State entry. The elephants taking part in the procession have had some rehearsals.

A provision market has been opened on the Alipore Road in Delhi for the convenience of European residents.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE POLICE COURTS.

MADRASI THIEVES.

Bag Stolen in the Currency Office.

Yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, in the Esplanade Police Court, three Chingleput (Madras) thieves were charged with stealing a bag of Rs. 2,000 from the Currency office belonging to a Marwari banker named Idass Pannalal. Inspector DeBurg said:—About 11 a.m. on the 16th December complainant Idass Pannalal, a Marwari shroff, went to the Government Currency office to cash twelve one-thousand rupee notes, and after cashing the notes he placed the six bags of money on the floor, when one of the bags containing Rs. 2,000 was stolen by the three accused. They are well-known Chingleput budmashes. The accused were named Kurpanna Rangaswamy, aged 20; Kuppana Gopalna, aged 50; and Venkatswami Ramaswami, aged 45. The first had three previous convictions, the second had ten previous convictions, while the third had six. The convictions were at Calcutta, Kistna, Chingleput and several other places. The complainant Idass Pannalal said:—He lived in Pydhoni. He placed the bags of money on the floor, while he fetched a victoria, when he found that one of the four had vanished. He at once raised a hue and cry. The first accused was seen with the bag. The second and third accused came up and said that the first accused was a new man, and wanted witness to leave him alone. Then all three ran away, but they were arrested.

The accused here said that he lifted the bag to feel its weight.

The second accused said he went to see the fun in the Currency office.

The complainant said he saw the bag with the first accused, but he did not see him actually take it. He saw all three in the Currency office.

Mr. Sorabji Nesserwanji Mehta, the head shroff in the Currency office, said that he saw the three accused in the Currency office on the 16th December. He was told that three suspicious characters were in the office. This was long before the theft. He arrested the first accused. Nos. 2 and 3 were with the first. He caught hold of the first accused's throat. The second and third tried to run away but were stopped.

Inspector Chapman acted as an interpreter, as the first and third accused can only speak Tamil.

The first accused here said that he went to the Currency office on the 16th to see the "tamasha." He saw four or five bags lying near the door, and, out of curiosity, he lifted one to feel its weight, but he was arrested at once by Mr. Mehta. He did not know the second and third accused.

The second accused said he was called by Mr. Mehta. Mr. Mehta asked him (accused) who the first accused was, and second accused replied that the first accused was not his son.

The third accused said his plea was the same as the second accused's.

The first accused admitted now that he had lifted the bag of rupees for the purpose of theft.

Court: To what tribe do these accused belong?

Inspector Chapman: They are Pandurangs, a noted criminal tribe found generally in the hills.

The prosecuting inspector: I may mention that two bags of money like these bags were stolen two days previous to the 16th from the Currency office.

The Court: Was any money found with them.

Prosecuting Inspector: They had some sovereigns with them.

His Worship, in convicting the accused, said that they belonged to a notorious criminal tribe, and they were all caught red-handed. The sentence of the court was that they should serve two years' rigorous imprisonment, three months of which should be spent by each in solitary confinement. They were also ordered to report themselves to the police for five years after release from jail.

CHRISTMAS PICKPOCKETS.

On Thursday, before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, in the Esplanade Police Court, one Rama Raghu, a man aged about 30, with several previous convictions against him, was charged with picking the pocket of a boy named Shivanandan, aged about 15, in the Victoria Gardens on the 24th December last. The accused suddenly approached the boy and gave him a push, and before the boy could recover his balance, the accused took the money which the boy had in his pocket. The accused came out of jail only about two months ago. Accused, in his defence, said he picked up the money, eight annas, from the ground. He, however, had been arrested red-handed by the police. He was sentenced to two years' hard labour, three months of which he will have to spend in solitary confinement. Accused was further ordered to report his whereabouts to the police for four years after his release from jail.—A boy named Pandurang Narayan was given 12 stripes for picking the pocket of an upcountry police patil living at present in Cama-road, Bombay, at 3 p. m. on the 25th December last at Angriwadi while complainant was looking at some pictures.—Another old offender named Ratan Sing was entenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, six weeks of which to be spent in solitary confinement, for picking the pocket of Haripado Sing in the Kalbadevi Post Office on the 25th noon. The accused, who had a large number of previous convictions, said that it was a false case got up by one Chhukkar, who had himself absconded after stealing a large sum. The case being proved, the accused was convicted. He was further ordered to report himself to the police for two years after his release from jail.

DEFAULT OF BAILED PRISONER.

On Thursday, before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Mr. Kazi, Assistant Superintendent of the Markets in Bombay, prosecuted two Christian women named Marian Menezes aged 21, and Mary Rebelow for bringing for purposes of sale unlicensed pork from Bandra to Marine Lines station, where they were arrested. The Railway let out the second accused on bail.

The Court: Where is the second accused?

Mr. Kazi: Absent. The Railway, police let her out on bail, and she has not turned up.

The Court: Why should the police let her out on bail, when I am to try the case. If the police can commit such illegalities others may claim to do the same. I cannot allow these illegalities to go on.

His Worship convicted the first accused and fined her eight rupees, while a warrant was issued against the second accused.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Victo wins the Cooch Behar Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The attendance fell off considerably, and the racing proved disastrous to the backers, but it was as good as on the Cup-day. Victo won the Cooch Behar Cup in record time.

THE CHRISTMAS SELLING HANDICAP.

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Bonny Boy, 8st. 7lbs..Davis, 1
Mr. Norton's Spook, 6st. 1lb..................Hardy, 2
Mr. Lauder's Harene, 6st. 12lbs..................Firth, 3

Also ran:—Sperry, 8st. 8lbs.; Melbourne, 8st. 7lbs.; Convent Girl, 8st. 7lbs.; Lady Douglas, 8st. 2lbs.; Not Yet, 7st. 11lbs.; Halloys, 7st. 12lbs.; Light Metal, 7st. 1lb.; Maximum, 7st. 12lb.; Wee Lad, 6st. 9lbs.

Betting:—Evens, Harene; fours, Bonny Boy; sixes, Spook and Melbourne; tens or more the rest.

The race:—Wee Lad, followed by Harne and Lady Douglas, the rest on a bunch a little behind. Harene headed the field at the Zeerut opening, but Bonny Boy came with a great dash, and won by a length and a quarter, Spook occupying second place, a short head between second and third.

Totes paid Rs. 70 to winner; Rs. 14, Rs. 21 and Rs. 13 for places.

Time:—1 min., 2 1-4 secs.

LAWN PLATE, Division 1—six furlongs.

Major Stratton's Monaleen, 7st. 7lbs. ...A. Ferguson. 1
Mr. Scott's Royal Colours, 8st. 3lbs. ....Evans. 2
Mr. Garda's Bombastic, 9st. 12lbs.............Brown. 3

Also Ran:—Malmsey, 9st. 4lbs.; Solution, 7st. 13lbs.; Nuncio, 7st. 13lbs.

Betting:—Twos Bombastic threes Royal Colours, fours Solution and Nuncio and tens the rest.

The Race:—Nuncio led, closely followed by Monaleen, Royal Colours and Bombastic lying next. Near the two-furlongs post Monaleen went to the front, followed by Bombastic and Royal Colours, and won the race easily by three-quarters of a length, a short head between second and third.

Totes paid Rs. 10 to the winner; Rs. 18, Rs. 14 and Rs. 14 for places.

Time:—1 min., 15 secs.

LAWN PLATE, DIVISION 2—six furlongs.

Mr. Dass's The Witch 8st 13lbs............A Khan 1
Mr. Goculdas' Picnic 8st 8lbs..............A Hoyt 2
Mr. Roy Chowdhury's Miliner 8st 9lbs...Thoburn 3

Also Ran:—Sugar Loaf, 9st. 6lbs McKenna, 8st, 9lbs; Silver Beacon, 8st. 9lbs. and Hard Cash, 7st. 13lbs.

Betting:—twos Sugar Loaf, fours picnic and McKenna, sixes Witch, fours Hard Cash, tens or more the rest.

The Race:—Hard Cash and Milliner were left at the start, the rest going off together. From the half-mile post Witch became prominent from the distance post she forged ahead and won fairly easily by one and a half length the same distance between second and third.

Totes paid Rs, 66 to winner, Rs. 24, Rs. 18 and Rs. 16 for places.

Time.—1min. 15 1-2secs.

COOCH BEHAR CUP.—1 1-4 miles.

Mr. McKerrow's Victto 9st 5lbs............Barrett 1
Mr. Kelso's Hilarity, 9st. 10lbs..............Evans 2
Mr. Manmohan's Lady Spring, 7st. 2lbs...Duller 3

Also Ran:—Criton, 9st 2 lbs: Kurnell, 9st 7lbs; Gemima, 8st 10lbs; Bull Dog, 8st 2lbs; Refresher, 8st 1lbs; Coat-of-Arms. 8st; Sea Lad, 7st 13lbs; Beau Vive, 7st 12lbs; Lady Erna, 7st 6lbs; and the Busy Dame, 6st 9lbs.

Betting:—Seven to two Victo, sixes Hilarity Hamara and Lady Erna, eights Criton, Sea Lad and Bull Dog. longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Refresher took the lead followed by Lady Spring, Hilarity and Lady Erna, the rest a few lengths off near the six-furlong post the leader dropped off. No important change to place till the home turn was reached, where Hilarity led, with Criton and Lady Erna next and Victo a close fourth. A good race home ended in a win for Victo by 1 1-2 length, 1 1-2 length between second and third.

Totes paid Rs. 45 to winner, Rs. 21. Rs. 27 and Rs. 115 for places,

Time:—2 mins.. 7 1-4 Secs., which is a record for this race.

SANDOWN PARK PLATE.—5 furlongs'

Mr. Thaddeus' Watch Tower, 8st 7lbs...Fergusson 1
Mr, Bilimoria's Hoppner, 8st 8lbs............Brown 2
Mr. Holmes Hackler's Girl, 7st 10lbs.........Kuhn 3

Also Ran:—Kirbirnie, 9st 9lbs; Chobham, 9st 6lbs; Paul Pry. 9st 2lbs; Ute 8st 11lbs; Chin Chin, 8st Airman, 7st 9lbs; Foudreffe 7st 7lbs.

Betting:—Twos Hoppner, threes Kirbirnie, sixes Paul Pry, tens or more the rest.

The Race:—Hackler's Girl led, followed by Hoppner. Opposite the second enclosure the latter looked a winner, but Watch Tower came with a tremendous finish and won by 3-4 length, 1-2 length between second and third.

Totes paid Rs. 201 to the winner, Rs. 40, Rs. 18 and Rs. 42 for places.

GUNNY MESH CUP RACE:—Course.

Mr. Dass's Sidonia, 9st..........................Hardy 1
Major Stratton's Topsail, 9st 1lb;...............Quinn 2
Mr. Rossco's Maine 8st. 7lbs.....................Evans 3

Also Ran:—Moira 7st. 11lbs; Regalia 10st. 4lbs; Miss Clare 9st. 4lbs; Rulling Pansion, 9st. 4lbs; Runaway Girl 7st. 12lbs; Glory 7st. 5lbs; Alton 7st, 2lbs; Master Val, 7st. 6lbs.

Betting:—Twos Naini, fives Ruling Passion, sixes Sidonia, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Moira led, with Regalia at her heels, then Miss Clare, Glory and Naini, Sidonia being the last. The last named began to overhaul her field from the half mile post, and finally challenged Topsail in the straight, winning eventually by a length, a length between second and third.

Totes paid Rs. 76 to the winner, and Rs. 20, Rs. 30, and Rs. 15 for places.

Time:—3 mins.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS MARIE HALL.

Miss Marie Hall will set foot on Indian soil this morning, as she is due by the "Macedonia."

Soon we are to hear the magic of her bow, for a week from to-day she makes her initial appearance at the Town Hall, when their Excellencies Sir G. S. and Lady Clarke, who have given their patronage to the recitals, will be present.

Bombay has extended a warm welcome to this incomparable violinist in the practical manner of securing seats, and it is safe to say that, when the doors open, there will scarcely be an unsold seat in the Town Hall.

In addition to Miss Hall, Miss Marguerite Tilleard, a most gifted solo pianist, and Mr. C. E. Stuart, a very popular vocalist in London circles, will support Miss Hall.

For the opportunity of seeing this great artist, we have to thank Messrs. Baring Brothers, of Cheltelham, a firm responsible during the past twenty years for the introduction of the majority of the world's celebrities to the public. Messrs. Rose and Co. have still a few seats left.

WILLISON'S TENTED SHOWS.

The biggest house of the season welcomed Borowski's Royal Russian Circus on Wednesday night. Owing to delays in getting the paraphernalia off the steamer, the company could not appear at the matinee, but everything was in order for the evening's performance, and the entire programme was carried out without a hitch. The splendidly trained and magnificent horses introduced by Monsieur Borowski are a revelation to most people, handsome animals who go through intricate evolutions and manœuvres, as if they enjoyed the performance as much as the spectators. The ladies of the company are polished artistes, the sprightly way in which they ride and jump was loudly applauded. A sensational act on the bamboo perch by a little mite of a girl, who has no fear while executing incredible feats in mid-air, was watched with interest, as also was the breaking of stones, and the running of loaded bullock-carts over the body of the modern Hercules. Monsieur Borowski appeared with several trick horses at liberty in the arena, and put them through intricate manœuvres in a masterly manner. Another strong feature is the Russian dancers, no less than eight ladies and gentlemen giving a representation of the manners and customs of their interesting country, hearty applause was lavished upon them for their efforts. Madame Willison's two coal black Hungarians appeared, and were put through their facings by the fair instructress. La Petite Adele, on the lofty trapeze, introduced some new and novel tricks that were loudly applauded for their graceful manner. The many clowns are amusing, and tended to keep the audience in a good humour during the evening. Monsieur Ragoul's sensational exhibition with his six tigers and two bears concluded a lengthy programme, which was under the experienced supervision of Mr. Bert Willison, who has reason to be proud of the successful issue of his enterprise.

"MAIDANIA."

During the present holiday week "Maidania" has attracted record crowds, its gay and pleasant grounds affording ample scope for those in want of an evening's recreation. The Garden Restaurant, decorated with festoons and colored streamers, has been enlarged during the last few days, and now fully justifies its designer's intention of making it the prettiest garden in Bombay. The Grill, which has been installed on the old Bandstand site, has been doing good business, several large dinner parties being observed each evening.

A concert party will occupy the stage next week, but in the meantime the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which has been brought down specially from Ahmednagar, and that of the 95th Russell's Infantry, are delighting their audiences nightly.

All the side-shows have been doing good business, the staff of the Alpine railway having done all they could do to cope with the rush, while the "Jaldi Jaldi" at last seems to have found its place in the popular esteem. A bumper programme is advertised for Saturday next and throughout the New Year's holidays.

Rawalpindi complains of the dust nuisance. The other day, a pony come down on the pony ground in a cloud of dust and was killed. The cantonment roads are also up for repairs—another grievance.

OMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Queen Alexandra celebrated her sixty-ghth birthday, and was the recipient of ngratulatory messages from all parts of the orld. Since the death of King Edward, her ajesty has led a very retired life and has ent most of her time at Sandringham. She ows personally practically all her tenantry, d is a constant visitor to the sick and the ed. The little children are, by no means, rgotten, and the celebration of her Majesty's rthday is taken as a suitable opportunity r entertaining them to tea.

MESSAGE TO THE LORD MAYOR.

Queen Alexandra telegraphed to the Lord ayor of London :—I am greatly touched by e kind message of congratulation which you press on behalf of the citizens of London for y birthday. Will you be good enough to nvey to the many sincere appreciation of eir good wishes ? It was a happy celebration the day to issue the official list of donations hospitals and other charitable institutions om the Queen Alexandra Fund in connexion th Queen Alexandra's Day on June 26 last. he total distributed is £10,600. Alexandra y was a celebration of her Majesty's first ar-val in this country. It took the shape of a gi-antic fete of the wild rose, her Majesty's favour-e flower. The main objects were to give out-ard expression to the nations,love and devotion wards her Majesty and to collect funds for e support of those hospitals and other charit-le institutions in which her Majesty takes an pecial interests. Alexandra Day proved one the most successful personal demonstrations hich has ever taken place in London. Ten ousand ladies sold wild roses in the streets d every class of people paid tribute to the y by purchasing the little flowers.

Queen Alexandra, personal list of donations connexion with the proceeds of the day is follows :—

een Victoria Jubilee Nurses' Institute ...	£300
urch Army ...	500
rd Mayor Treloar's Cripples' Home ...	300
. Mary's Hospital, for Women and Children	300
yal National Orthœdic ...	200
ospital for Sick Children (St. Leonards) ...	200
itish Home and Hospital for Incurables ...	200
stressed Gentlewomen's Aid Society ...	300
yal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor ...	200
spital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale ...	200
Total ...	£2,700

Among other hospitals and institutions ,900 is distributed, and in a brief statement ompanying the lists, Mrs. M. Witton, chair-n of the Executive Committee, states that re will be a small balance for distribution ong other charities.

WINTRY WEATHER.

Cold December hath come in,
Poor people's backs are clothed thin
The trees are bare, the birds are mute;
A pot of toast would very well suit.

God save the King.

In these words winter, old-fashioned enough far to satisfy even readers of Dickens, s ushered in by the town crier of Col-ester. The weather that ended November, d began December, has, indeed, been "both ell and keen." It has brought in winter orts, both skating and sledging; it has caused any accidents by sea and a few by land. ery sort of winter weather was ex-rienced in the neighbourhood of London. froze hard through the morning, it snowed d rained and thawed in the afternoon, and nshine gave way to a darkness that became places a heavy fog. Peakland is fast in the of winter. Buxton, which is the centre the Peak, resounds with the jingle of ghbells, the joyous shouts of tobogganers, the ghter of many voices ; for visitors to the tain spa are enjoying to the full the delights those winter sports for which it is the recog-ed centre in this country. The most popular these are two new toboggan runs. All yester- and this afternoon scores of persons, clad e or less in Alpine type of garments or what opularly supposed to be the fashion for ine sports, have been climbing the Man-ster road to the new runs provided by the l Winter Sports Committee, and there have n parties of tobogganers on all sorts of craft ng down the shoot and walking laboriously k up the cinder track. The cult of the istmas-tree, German in origin, was I believe, known in this country, until the days Queen Adelaide, but its popularity ows no sign of decreasing. The Ameri-ns are also fond of the decorated sym- of the season, and thousands of firs are ported annually into New York from Maine, nnecticur, and New Hampshire. This year, wever, it seems as if New York would have go without its Christmas-tree, the authorities Washington, having discovered that the rubs harbour, the eggs of the gipsy moth, ich commits such ravages in the city parks. e carriage of the Christmas-tree from one rt of the country to another has, therefore, en banned by the Secretary of Agriculture, d in spite of the pleading of the New Eng-nd nurserymen, who make an immense pro- from the Christmas trade, he remains durate. In Lady Blake's interesting article Chinese customs in the current number "The Nineteenth Century" fresh light is rown upon the Chinese practice of destroy-g infant girls. It used to be thought that e practice arose from the contempt in which female sex is held in China. Every one ws that Confucius said that an ordinary oman has the brain of a hen, and a clever oman the brain of two hens. We ve heard that Chinese wives may be pudiated if they bear their husbands ughters. But Lady Blake is of opinion that male infanticide is due to other causes. It ems to be a custom to which proverty rather an will consents. The law that married ughters are not obliged to contribute to the pport of their own parents, but must do so r that of their parents-in-law alone makes a rl undesirable to the very poor. Lady Blake sures us that the practice of getting rid of male infants is seldom resorted to by those ho are better off. The child is drowned like kitten, but the process is termed "passing der the bridge." A large wooden pail for rrying water is brought, and the infant is pped in it, and drawn under its handle, and nce the euphemistic expression, "under the ridge." It is not considered a crime in hina, but the authorities discourage it, and is possible that now that Chinese women are manding "votes" it may be suppressed alto-ether.

SUPERSTITION.

To the superstitious the fact that the colossal gure of Christ in the apse of St. Sophia's at onstantinople, has, for some time, been clearly ible through the paint with which the Turks ered it, when the church was transformed a mosque has brought all sorts of terrors. ne would have thought that the authorities ould have fought the ominous sign with a ucket of whitewash. But either the idea has t occurred to them, or they are too fatalistic interfere. It must be fatalism which has evented them from attempting to open the bronze door near the spot, where the high altar used to stand, and so discountenance that Greek legend which says that the door will never be opened until a Greek army marches into Constantinople. The legend runs that the Greek priests were officiating at Mass, when Mahomet II. took Constantinople. When they heard that he was in the town, they hastily caught up the jewelled Bible, which was one of the glories of St. Sophia, the chalice, and other valuable altar treasures, and took refuge in a little room near the altar. Just before the door closed the Bishop, who had been saying Mass, is reported to have said that he would return and finish it when the Greeks had retaken Constantinople. All Greek children are told this story, and in the present condition of affairs it seems not unlikely to be verified to a certain extent. It is difficult to sympathise with the mental attitude of certain sentimentalists who deplore the idea of the Cross replacing the Crescent in St. Sophia. St. Sophia's was the great basilica of Eastern Christendom, as St. Peter's was, and still is, of the West. It has been a mosque only since the fifteenth century, and its restoration to the purposes of Christian worship, for which it was built, would be a tardy act of justice. Another superstition is that if one curtsies three times on viewing a new moon, turning round once between each curtsy, a present will be received before the moon is old. Others say the curtsy must be performed nine times "for luck." Many old folk still turn over their money in their pockets at first sight of a new moon, believing it will increase as the moon increases; but if they did otherwise, they declare it would wane away before the next moon. Cornish people say that it is very unlucky to see the new moon first over the left shoulder, especially if the day be a Friday. The old fisher folk still take out their money when they first see the moon, spit on the coins, and turn them over. Seeing the new moon in the old moon's arms is a sign of change in the weather; and if a star pass over the moon, the weather will alter for the worse. Herbs for drying should be gathered at full moon, winter fruit picked and stored at full moon; but timber should be felled when the moon is on the wane. Another Midland superstition is to wash one's hands in the moon's rays focussed in a dry metal basin in order to cure warts, saying—

"I wash my hands in this thy dish.
Oh, Man in the Moon, do grant my wish,
And come and take away this."

In Staffordshire, if a child has whooping cough, it may be cured, so it is said, by taking it out and letting it look upon the new moon, rubbing its flesh meanwhile, and repeating the following charm:—

"What I see, may it increase,
What I feel, may it decrease,
In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
Amen."

A popular notion in many parts is that when a boy is born on the waning moon, the next birth will be a girl, and vice-versa. But if a birth takes place on the growing of the moon, the next child will be of the same sex. A child born in the interval between the old and new moons is fated to die young, and it is also considered very unlucky to cut a child's hair until the moon is on the wane.

In some Midland counties, farmers still wait for the wane of the moon before they sow or plant, and gardeners quote the following:—

"Sow beans and peas in the wane of the moon,
Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soon ;
That they with the planet may rest and thrive (or rise),
And flourish with bearing most plentiful wise."

In the Eastern counties there is a proverb with respect to the day on which the new moon appears—

"Saturday new and Sunday full,
Never was good and never 'ull."

In Scotland, they say : "A Saturday moon, if it comes once in seven years, comes once too soon." And on the Continent, a Friday moon is held to be very unlucky. A new moon on a Monday, however, is held to be favourable. to all things, particularly as regards weather. In Italy, they say : "If the moon change on a Sunday, there will be a flood before the month is out."

Fisher folk say that when a star is "dogging" the moon—that is, whenever a large star is seen near the moon—wild weather is sure to set in. And a Welsh Border saying runs—

"When the new moon lies upon her back,
She sucks the wet into her lap."

Southey mentions it. He says: "I have observed that when the moon is turned upwards, we have fine weather after it; but when it is turned down, then we have a wet season. The reason, I think, is that when it is turned down, it holds no water—like a basin, you know—and then down it comes."

From the earliest times the moon would appear to have been regarded with reverence, at one time worship being paid to her, and in the many quaint and interesting customs which survive in rural England, one still finds remains of this superstitious belief. In the Midlands, for instance, it is considered very unlucky to see the new moon for the first time through glass, and in some places it is customary to bow three times to it in order to avert ill-luck. In Shropshire, there is a saying: "Wish without speaking, and your wish will be fulfilled." In Buckinghamshire, they declare that it is lucky to receive a kiss when a new moon is seen.

CHOOSING A SECOND WIFE.

Mr. Ichiba is a well-known Japanese author, better known, however, for his eccentricities than for his literary ability. His first wife died in April last, says a Press Association message from Tokio, after ten years' patient endurance of the literary temperament, and the mourning spouse immediately set about finding another partner. He commissioned all his friends to keep their eyes open for the good thing and gave a standing order to the various matrimonial agencies in the capital to report immediately any likely candidate for the honour of being the second Mrs. Ichiba. He laid down six primary conditions which the successful candidate would have to fulfil. They were :—

1. The lady must have passed through all the various conditions of life and the various phases of society from A to Z, as only by ripe experience can perfection be attained.
2. Except the clothes she should stand up in she should have no worldly possessions whatsoever.
3. She must be served from her family entirely.
4. She must contract to keep the kitchen and bathroom absolutely spick and span and ready for instant use.
5. Her style of hairdressing must be "a la mode Japonaise"—no foreign frills, pads, switches, or toupets to be permitted.
6. She must stand 5ft. high, and be "of a proper plumpness." As to face, features, and other points these were not to matter.

As might be expected Mr. Ichiba had considerable difficulty in finding his Juliet, and looked over forty-seven candidates before being satisfied with a young lady of twenty-eight years of age, whose experience of life appears to have been such as to meet with the eccentric author's approval. At the first interview, when he gave her the hall mark of his approval, the lady borrowed half a sovering from him as an earnest of his intentions. With the money she went out and bought herself a pair of patterns and an umbrella.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you.—MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW BOOKS.

A Christmas Garland, woven by Max Beerbohm. Heinemann.—Mr. Max Beerbohm is one of the few fortunate people who know what they can do, and are content to do it. Nine men out of ten gifted with his delicious talent for trifling would despise it and waste their time trying to be taken seriously. He must have been born precociously wise. Never since his earliest years has he done anything but make fun, delicately and with an exquisite discretion, of this world which so amuses him, and of the people in it, who provide him with perpetual food for mirth. Thus he has established himself in a firm position as Jester at the Court of Letters, a jester of fastidious taste and humour; caviare, perhaps, to the general, but very previous to the elect. He is an Ironic Smile playing round the corners of the Age's lips. One may almost imagine him an embodiment, of Meredith's Comic Spirit which can "ridicule without loving the less." His satire is not the result of irritation, nor his irony provoked by dislike. To be caricatured by "Max" is a mark of a friendliness; to be parodied by him, a sign of careful reading and appreciation. Read Mr. Beerbohm's parodies of to-day's distinguished authors in "A Christmas Garland," and you will find the true spirit of burlesque. These imitations are not mere jokes: they are excellent criticisms. Take this diverting passage attributed to Mr. George Moore, as an example : There never was a writer except Dickens. Perhaps you have never heard say of him ? No matter, till a few days past he was only a name to me. I remember that when I was a young man in Paris, I read a praise of him in some journal ; but in those days I was kneeling at other altars, I was scrubbing other doorsteps. . . . So has it been ever since ; always a false god, always the wrong doorstep. I am sick of the smell of the incense I have swung to this and that false god—Zola, Yeats "et tous ces autres." I am angry to have got housemaid's knee, because I got it on doorsteps that led to nowhere. There is but one doorstep worth scrubbing. The doorstep of Charles Dickens. . . . That is funny in itself. It closely imitates Mr. Moore's manner. At the same time it genially points out a weakness of his. In the skit upon Mr. George Street, again, there is a delicious over-insistence upon the attitude he sometimes assumes towards luxury and the rich. He walks down Bond-street and is enraged by the display of Christmas present which no sane person would give to anyone not an idiot. This sort of thing lashes me to ungovernable fury. The lion is roused, and I recognise in myself a born leader of men. Be so good as to smash those windows for me.

MR. A. C. BENSON.

Of course, the interest of some of the skits is esoteric. Unless you know the authors as well as their work you cannot enjoy their full savour. But there are many which will appeal instantly to everyone familiar with the novels and essays of the hour. The Wells parody is perfect; the Galsworthy, too. In each case it is not merely the manner, it is the outlook, the mind of the writer which is burlesqued. With Mr. A. C. Bensom, again, he is brilliantly successful. Thus, in a page upon the melancholy of autumn: Once, when he was fourteen or fifteen years old, he had overheard a friend of the family say to his father "How the days are drawing in!"—a remark which set him thinking deeply, with an almost morbid abandonment to gloom, for quite a long time. He had not then grasped the truth that in exactly the proportion in which the days draw in they will, in the fulness of time, draw out. This was a lesson that he mastered in later years. Not an unjust criticism of that writer whose works were most dear to him because in them he seemed always to know so precisely what the author would say next, and because he found in their fine-spun repetitions a singular repose, a sense of security, an earnest of calm and continuity, as though he were reading over again one of those wise copy-books that he had so loved in boyhood, or were listening to the sounds made on a piano by some modest, very conscientious young girl with a pale red pig-tail, practising her scales, very gently, hour after hour, next door. With Mr Kipling's slangy, masculine style Mr. Beerbohm is less happy, and his Arnold Bennett. Though it seizes upon certain mannerisms, still leaves something out—that something which is the spring of the whole. But even these are entertaining, and with the other fifteen he is at the top of his honour. A book of witty fun which makes a man laugh aloud, as it did me many a time, is a rare gift for Christmas. I envy those who are going to have it given to them. I should like to come fresh to it again.

Concerning Sally. By W. J. Hopkins. 6s. London : Constable. With the fortunes of the family of Professor Ladue this delightful story by Mr. Hopkins is chiefly concerned. Professor Ladue is not a pleasant character. Indeed, he soon loses his right to the title of Professor, and disappears from the story to reappear towards the end in a less distinguished, sphere of life. His wife is an invalid, and on Sally, his very youthful daughter, there devolves a responsibility out of proportion to her years. Sally is an old-fashioned, self-reliant, and most lovable little girl, and as she grows up, there is no doubt among her male acquaintances as to her lovable qualities. Her troubles are augmented by the delinquencies of her young brother, who begins as a somewhat ill-conditioned child, and ends as a very ill-conditioned young man. Fortunately for Sally, she does not have to bear her burdens alone. She has more than one good friend and her best friend of all ends by becoming her husband. The scene of the story is laid in the United States, and Mr. Hopkins's work is marked by much of the freshness and sparkle that characterise so many work of American fiction. He writes with a breezy vigour and a delightful quiet humour and he never for a moment allows the interest of his readers to flag.

Our Alty by Mrs. Francis Blundell (John Long). This authoress has already established her reputation as the interpreter of country life. The scene of the present story is Lancashire in that portion., which lies in the close neighbourhood of great seats of manufacturing industry, and yet retains almost unspoiled the moss of rusticity in language and manners. Alty, or Alice. Orrell and her grandmother, and that worthy farmer, slow but sure, John Fazackerly, and his mother, are excellent specimens of the type and the region. Alty herself is a fine lass, shrewd with all her innocence and inexperience, and honest, capable and right-minded in spite of all the errors into which she is led by her raw fancy for the "wastrel," Dennis Royton. She captures and holds the sympathy of the reader who is in turn charmed by the truth and simplicity of the style, and tickled by the bucolic humour and genuine Lancashire human nature revealed in the sayings and doings at Hawthorn Farm.

Tinker's Hollow. By F. E. Crichton. (Arnold) —"Och well," replied the cook in extenuating tones. "Ye may bear big things, but afther all, it's the thrifles that break ye down at the last! Sure, if it comes to that, for sheer sickenin' annoyance what can beat a hair in your porridge?" And in like manner we can get real enjoyment from a story without being able to find in it any special marks of superlative excellence. "Tinker's Hollow" is an example in point. It is a simple story which follows Sally's development from childhood to maturity and abounds in delightful humour which from time to time calls forth a good hearty laugh which clears the cobwebs and does a world of good. The reader who picks up the book in a spirit which seeks for pleasure and not for opportunity to criticise will thank Mrs. Crichton for her effort; he will make friends alike with the principal actors and such side issues as Mrs. McGovern, whose "ancestors is all at the wrong end, for if I haven't much at me back, I've plenty childher."

A book that is likely to have much importance in the political world is promised for immediate publication under the title of Modern Politics. It consists of a number of powerful articles reprinted from "The Commentator," a journal that has become well known for its fearless plain-speaking in the Conservative interest.

Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co. announce that they will shortly re-issue M. Rene Bazin's dramatic story The Children of Alsace at 2s. net, and that they are adding "Love's Mask" by Effie Adelaide Rowlands to their series of six penny 'Clear Type' novels.

Sir Samuel and Lady Chisholm are now in Colombo and intend leaving for India at the end of this month. Sir Samuel Chisholm received his baronetcy in 1902 when he was Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow.

LACK OF ENERGY.

No sensation is more objectionable to the busy business man than to feel he has not energy enough for his work.

Few people understand the real reason for this condition, yet it is very simple. It is due to some temporary defect in the digestive organs, which are not able to take up enough revitalising matter from the food. This particularly applies to the phosphorus, which is all-important for this purpose. It is imperative, therefore, that extra phosphorus should be supplied, and, moreover, as pointed out by a distinguished medical writer, this "Phosphorus must be administered in a form in which the tissues can readily obtain it from the blood. Only in such a shape therefore, as phosphorus is presented to us in Sanatogen can we possibly derive benefit from it, for the phosphorus is in exactly the form in which it can be readily absorbed and assimilated."

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These statements, which might be multiplied to a great extent but for lack of space, must convince everyone who suffers from a lack of energy, or feels the need of greater vitality to take Sanatogen without delay.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE WEATHER.

Unsettled Conditions in North-West India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 25.

The weather remains dry, but conditions are becoming still more unsettled in North-West India.

Forecast:—A few falls on the Western Himalayas.

Earthquake Report:—A slight shock, having its origin in some distant part of the world, was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 23 hours., 51 mins. last night.

SIMLA, Dec. 26.

The weather remains unsettled in Baluchistan. Local rain is reported from Upper Burma and the east of Assam, the chief amounts being Cherrapunji, one and half inches, Maymyo, three-quarters, and Lashio a half.

Disturbed conditions appeared over the middle of the Bay.

Forecast:—A few falls in Baluchistan, Upper Burma and Assam.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26th DECEMBER.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Wheat being sown. It requires rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains prospects improving. Crop prospects generally good.

Amraoti.—Seasonable—All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold. Wheat doing well.

Jalgaon.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower, showing bolls rapidly ripening ; cotton ready for picking, crop accounts satisfactory, prospects improving, picking general. Present weather may improve cotton yield slightly. Food-grains prospects improving. Food-grains doing well. Wheat doing well, flourishing. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop. Wheat prospects improving.

Broach.—Seasonable. Sometimes mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening in some places. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory, first sowing in flower and showing bolls. Cotton prospects much improved.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton picking general.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop acounts less favourable.

Bellary.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flo wer.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Taursday, the 26th December, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere Humidity is nearly normal Maximum temperature is generally in excess the minimum is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces —Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly, normal.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess Karachi and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana and upper Sind the minimum is in defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly coulded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess. Minimum temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at most stations, night temperature is in slight defect in south Hyderabad.

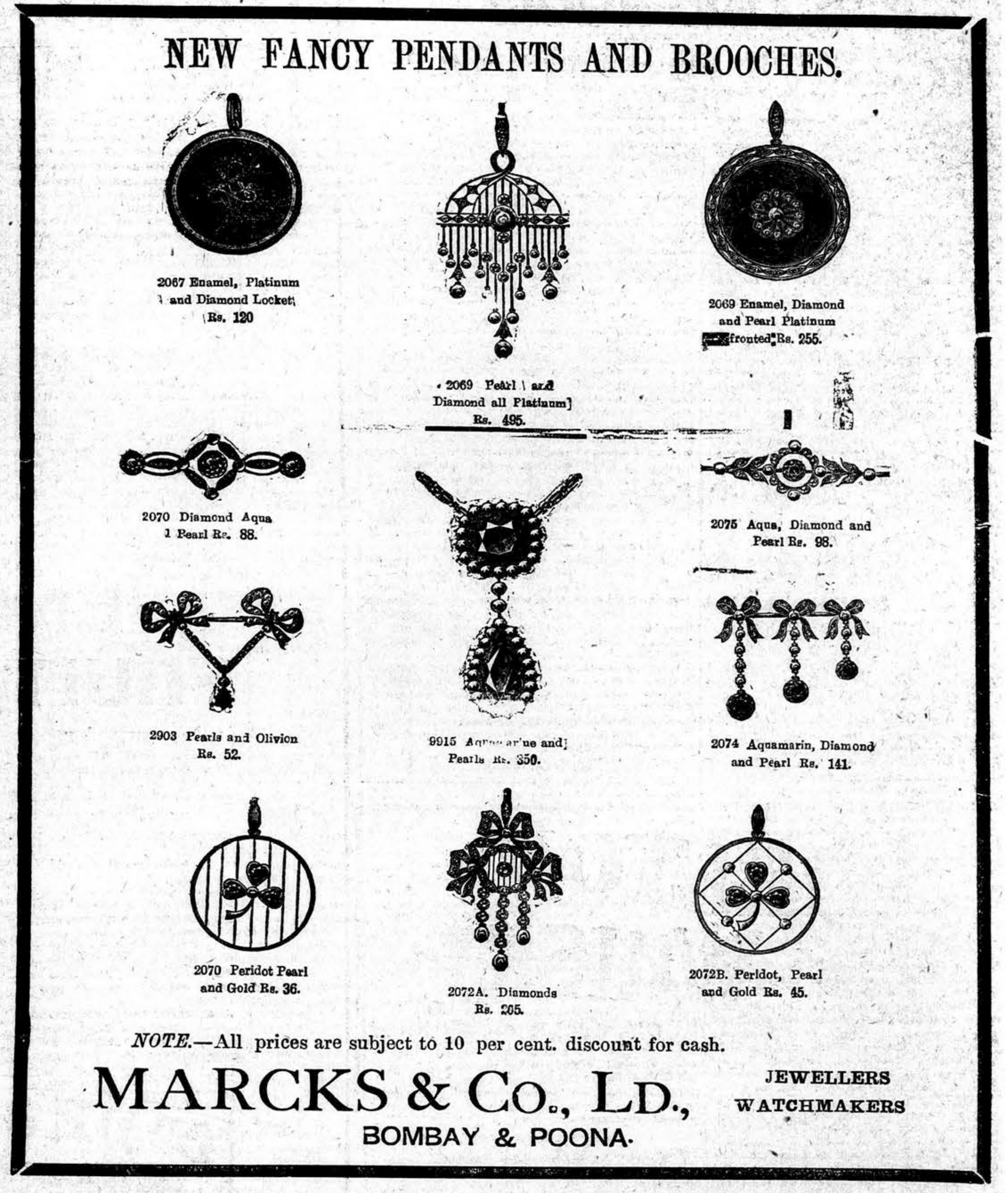
General Remarks.—Jask reports light rainfall. Weather has again been rainless in the reporting area in India and Ceylon. An area of low pressure is still swon over Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana. Cloud has increased in the south-west Punjab, Rajputana and Kathiawar but has decreased elsewhere in the Punjab.

Isolated dust or thunder-storms are possible in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 26th December, was 29·978 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 0 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

Advice to Mothers :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.



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2075 Aqua, Diamond and Pearl Rs. 98.
2903 Pearls and Olivion Rs. 52.
9915 Aquamarine and Pearls Rs. 350.
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2072A. Diamonds Rs. 205.
2072B. Peridot, Pearl and Gold Rs. 45.

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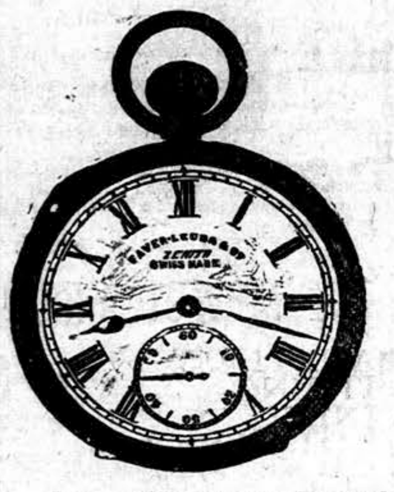

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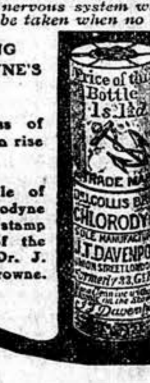

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